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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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FRANCE TO DISARM, IF—

HOW NAVAL DISARMAMENT can end war on land seems to puzzle the French, who recall that Belgium and France were not invaded by a navy in 1914, and who at this moment see the jealous nations of Europe facing each other within easy marching distance. Yet despite the fact that the World War was mainly a land war, President Harding's call to the Washington Conference says that the question of naval armament will "naturally have first place," altho "it has been thought best not to exclude questions pertaining to other armament." To France, however, the "other armament" is the main point, and if another European war is to be prevented, this sort of armament must be considered. France wishes "nothing but success" to the Washington Conference in its efforts to safeguard peace in the Pacific, says ex-Premier Clemenceau, breaking a silence of a year and a half. "But the Pacific Ocean is far away," he adds, "and the German frontier is very close to us." And he insists that "no one can refuse to consider the French question from the same point of view as the question of the Pacific." "France must remain armed as long as her security has not been assured," announces Premier Briand, who is expected to head the French delegation to the arms parley. "No country more than ours desires to limit military burdens," he declares; but he goes on to make it no less emphatically clear that any reduction of the size of the French Army must depend upon the elimination of the German menace—in other words, an Allied understanding for the protection of France.

"AM I IN FOR AN OPERATION OR A MANICURE?"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

It was in his key-note speech at St. Nazaire, a few days before the reopening of the French Parliament, that Premier Briand thus defined France's attitude toward disarmament, in terms that win, the correspondent tells us, the virtually unanimous indorsement of the French press. To quote him at greater length on this point:

"I will say, and will express the sentiment of France in saying, that no country more than ours desires to limit military burdens and give to useful work the greatest possible number of young men; but no country more than France has the duty to remain armed so long as her security is not assured. If France, during the forty years in which, in spite of mutilation, she maintained peace, had not known how to arm herself, where would have been to-day the peace of the world? France withstood the first shock, because France was strong, and peace was saved.

"To-morrow France must not risk the same menace. All the guarantees of peace and of territorial integrity being given France, France stands ready to be the first to make the step which is asked. For the rest, when one looks at the beauty of her patience in her strength, how apparent is the work of calumny which attributes to her dreams of perpetual war and plans of imperialism! We have already answered these accusations. I hope that, thanks to our moderation, there is now no one in the world who would repeat such lies."

Says the Paris *Temps*, expressing a point of view echoed in dozen of its contemporaries:

"The security of France means the peace of Europe. It is a basic condition of economic and political solidarity in the world. That is why, as M. Briand says, France has an important rôle to play at Washington.

"She is pacifist more than any other nation, because she knows what war, even victorious war, costs. She is ready to lighten armaments costs which bear down on all peoples to-day. But France will not disarm so long as her security is not definitely assured. She will dispose of none of her means of defense until she has the assurance that she will not be menaced for her existence. That is where the solidarity of the Allied and Associated Powers can best assert itself, and that is the only means by which the problem of disarmament can be solved."

All the French editors emphasize Briand's declaration that disarmament and security are tied together, reports the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*; and he adds: "What the French want, of course, is ratification of the treaty of military guarantee."

French reasoning with regard to disarmament is simple, writes H. V. Kaltenborn, Paris correspondent of the

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Brooklyn *Eagle*, who represents the average Frenchman as saying:

"We have just managed to escape annihilation; at the cost of untold sacrifices we have chained the bloodthirsty giant across the Rhine. We are never going to release him until we are absolutely sure that he cannot harm us again."

"I have talked with representatives of every class of Frenchman, including pacifists, and this point of view is universal," reports Mr. Kaltenborn, who adds: "Any French ministry that took a different point of view would be overthrown, and the succeeding ministry would give increasing emphasis to the point of view." Turning to American comment on this French point of view, we are reminded by Paul Scott Mowrer in the October *Current Opinion* that—

"The reasonableness of the French demand for safety was so apparent to every one at the Peace Conference that three measures looking permanently to this end were finally adopted:

"(1) The disarmament of Germany.

"(2) A pledge by the League of Nations to make common cause with any one of its members which should be the victim of unprovoked aggression.

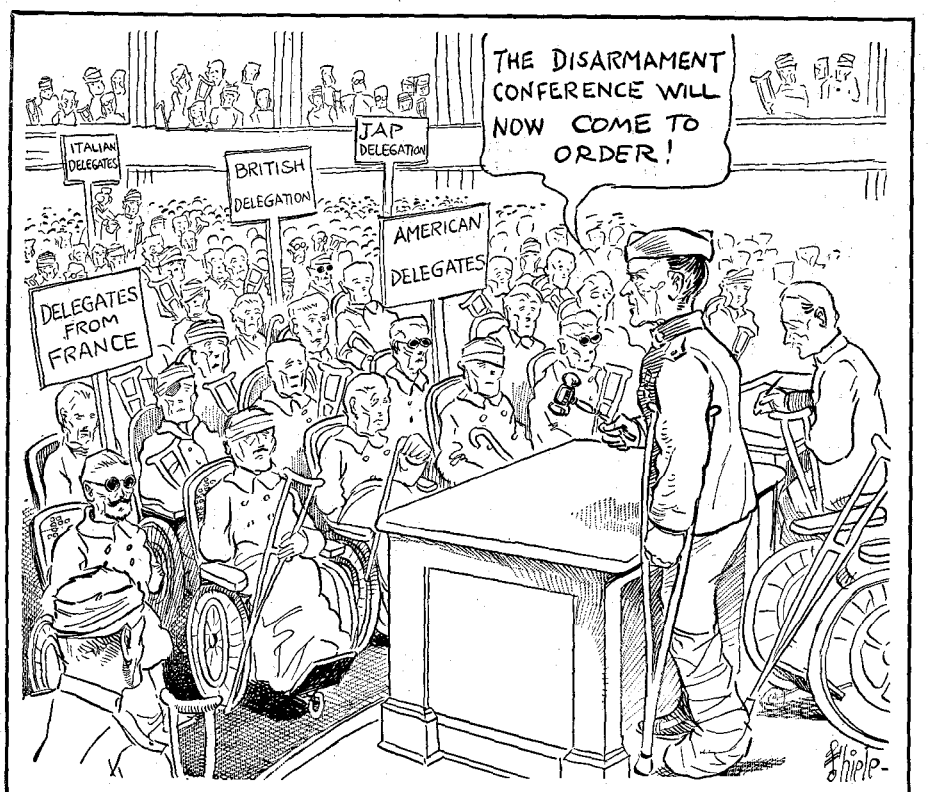
"(3) An additional specific pledge by Britain and the United States to aid France in case of a renewal of unprovoked German aggression.

"In consideration of these three things, France somewhat reluctantly agreed to abandon the idea of attempting to form an independent, unarmed, neutral 'buffer' state between the Rhine and the French frontier."

But what has happened, asks Mr. Mowrer. And he answers:

"The complete disarmament of Germany has proved extremely difficult. The Treaty was hardly signed before 'unofficial' military organizations began to spring up all over Germany. Only the other day a German deputy, Herr Gruber, declared in the Reichstag that in Bavaria alone over 112,000 rifles and 10,000 machine-guns have been hidden away. What will all this come to in a few years hence? There are still 60 million Germans to 40 million Frenchmen. Will the Germans be able to make up by force of numbers what they may lack in equipment? The question is the more painful, as both the other safety devices offered France have gone by the board. The League of Nations, by the refusal of the United States to join, is practically paralyzed; and the triple guarantee pact, by the refusal of the United States to sign it, has never come into effect, for Britain's acceptance of it was made conditional on that of the United States."

The ideal of every Frenchman, says Mr. Mowrer, remains an Anglo-French-American alliance. "But, alliance or no alliance," he concludes, "France has not the slightest intention of abandoning what she considers her just right to security. Unless France can be assured of the moral support of the Allies, "the French delegates will not discuss the reduction of land armament," declares Wilbur Forrest, Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune;* "and she will show at the conference that Germany's adherence to the terms of the Versailles Treaty is mainly the result of the maintenance of a French army large and powerful enough to enforce the Treaty."



IF PRESIDENT HARDING WANTS RESULTS.

—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune.*

The uncompromising attitude of France in this instance finds considerable support among American editors, who are inclined to agree with Mr. Forrest's analysis. "In the present race for the biggest navies France is not a competitor," notes the President's Marion *Star*, which doubts if the United States, Japan, or Great Britain "can show that it needs a great navy more than France needs an adequate army." "France," concludes *The Star*, "will be one of the foremost problems of the disarmament conclave." The policy "so aptly stated by Premier Briand for his own country," remarks the New York *Globe*, "will probably be that of every other country from which the United States can rationally expect support in November." "To expect France to talk of reducing armaments without raising the question of how she is to be guaranteed in the future is beyond reason," declares the Newark *News;* and the New York *Tribune* agrees editorially that "so long as France lacks the support of the United States and England, she can not afford to weaken her defenses to such an extent that she will be at the mercy of Germany." According to *The Tribune:*

"The French feel that they are in measure under suspicion at the bar of American opinion. France will be the only European Power represented in the Washington Conference which hasn't yet had the opportunity to make large reductions in its post-war land forces. This failure to reduce was not due to any perverse ambition. From the French point of view it has been a misfortune, for a large army is expensive and the French budget is overweighted. The cost of the occupation of the Rhineland has to be met out of the French treasury, and in the division of the first billion of German reparations not a mark has been allotted to France.

"The French have accepted a huge burden in maintaining their military establishment. They are doing a work of benefit to all the Allied Powers and to civilization itself in guarding the German western frontier and compelling Germany to observe her treaty obligations. Without the French Army there would be no guaranty against a German repudiation of the peace and a return to chaos in central Europe. The French Army is not simply the agent of France. It is the agent of all the nations which helped to defeat Germany.

"The French have already disarmed as far as they can disarm within reason. They must do so for economy's sake. They remain the best judges of the force which they ought to employ in Europe, where they are the armed instrument of the Entente and of America."

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Recent estimates of the number of men in the various armies to-day, issued from Washington, placed the strength of the French Army at 1,034,000. This estimate is challenged in an Associated Press dispatch from Paris, in which we read:

"Marshal Foch will be prepared to lay before the Conference every particular concerning the present land armaments of France.

"France is reducing her Army, it is said. The troops in active service to-day are about 60 per cent. of the number on May 1 of this year. France then had about 800,000 men under arms. She now has between 450,000 and 500,000, including the Army of the Rhine and colonial troops. Figures will be incorporated in the report of Marshal Foch showing France's position to be substantially as follows:

"France already has done a great deal toward land disarmament, having practically demobilized 40 per cent. of her Army in five months. The 300,000 odd men have not all been demobilized permanently. A large percentage remain subject to immediate call from the General Staff and could be mobilized in a few days should circumstances require it.

A later dispatch from Paris tells us that "the Army and Navy are costing France 4,500,000,000 francs annually, while the deficit in the budget is 2,500,000,000 francs, nearly all of which could be made up by economies in the military and naval sections if France should be guaranteed otherwise against surprizes from the East."

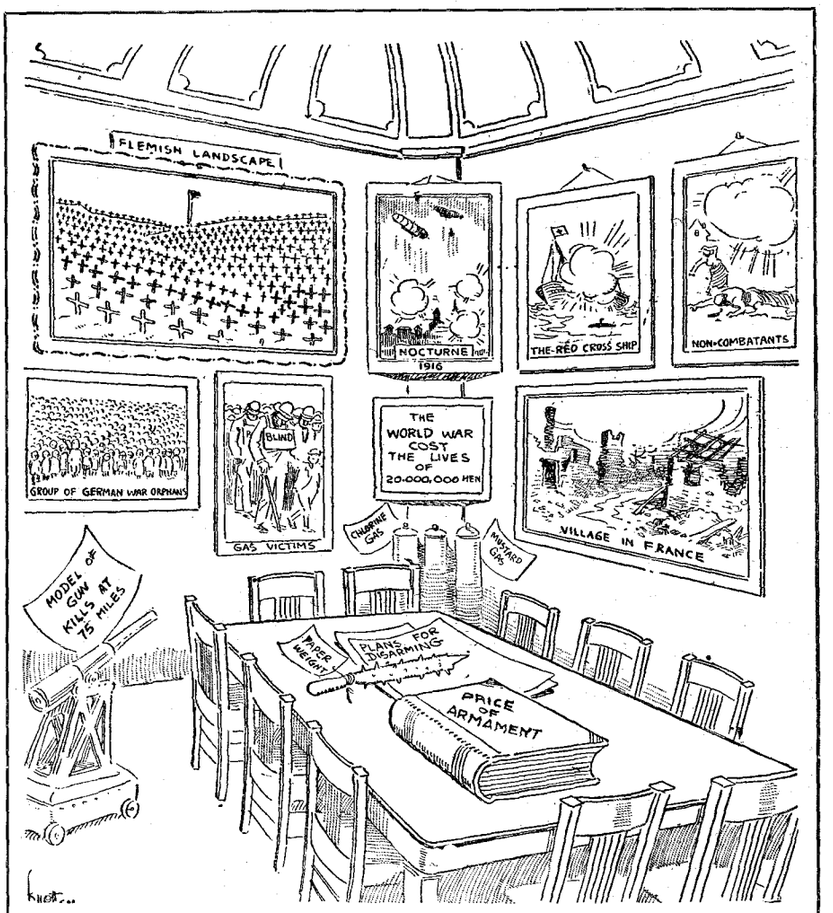
According to the same dispatch the French General Staff has information that "every regiment in the German Army as allowed under the Treaty has 300 non-commissioned officers to each regiment, 200 of whom are serving as privates." These, it is pointed out, can be automatically reinstated in the event of mobilization, thus bringing the number of non-commissioned officers to the pre-war figure. This would permit the mobilization of 1,000,000 men inside of a week, we are told, "as the former soldiers are well organized into gymnastic societies, war veteran camps, and other associations, and are subject to prompt concentration." In view of this condition of affairs among a people "superior in numbers and economic resources, unrepentant in defeat and burning for revenge," as the Los Angeles *Times* puts it, "the French people can not be expected to dispense with a powerful and thoroughly equipped standing army." There seems to be no doubt that, as the Washington *Post* notes, "intense hatred inspires the people of both France and Germany, and the commonest remark among them is that there will be another war at a favorable time." In *The Atlantic Monthly* Maxwell H. H. McCartney, who lived for several years in Germany before the war, tells us of the sentiment that now sways that country:

"If Great Britain was the most hated enemy during the war, France is now loathed with a deadly hatred of which no secret is made. Before the war Germany certainly did not hate France so much as France hated Germany; and even during the war the German press often exprest its admiration for the bravery of the French *poilus*. All such admiration has long vanished.

"People in railway-carriages speak quite openly about this hatred, and canvass the time—it may be twenty-five years, it may be longer—when the final reckoning with France is to come. 'We want,' the Germans say, 'no allies. We ask only to be left alone with the French, and we are sure that the next time France will not have England and America on her side.' Such remarks I have heard literally scores of times, and they undoubtedly represent the average German's views and wishes. Time will, of course, do something toward softening down these feelings; but it is an undeniable fact that many Germans of my personal acquaintance are systematically training up their children to hate France."

But while we find the general attitude of the American press toward France's position to be one of sympathy, in many instances this sympathy is mingled with misgiving. If Premier Briand adheres to his stand, avers the New York *World*, "then, so far at least as land armaments are concerned, the Washington Conference fails from the start." Equally pessimistic, but less sympathetic, is Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, which proclaims that "it may confidently be taken for granted that neither Japan, England nor France has the remotest intention of abandoning imperialism or militarism at the Washington Conference," and insists that "the United States should not make any sort of alliance with any other Power or Powers." There is "not a chance" of the United States entering into any such alliance, declares the Des Moines *Register*.

At the same time friends of France recall the recent words of United States Ambassador Myron T. Herrick at the Inter-Allied Club in Paris, when he assured a group of distinguished guests who had gathered in honor of General Pershing that "the whole American people" say through General Pershing that "we still remember, and if that be not enough, we can still act." And the Ambassador added significantly: "If there be those who cherish the hope that this purpose has been altered or will be changed, let them take fair warning."



SUGGESTED FOR DISARMAMENT HALL DECORATIONS.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

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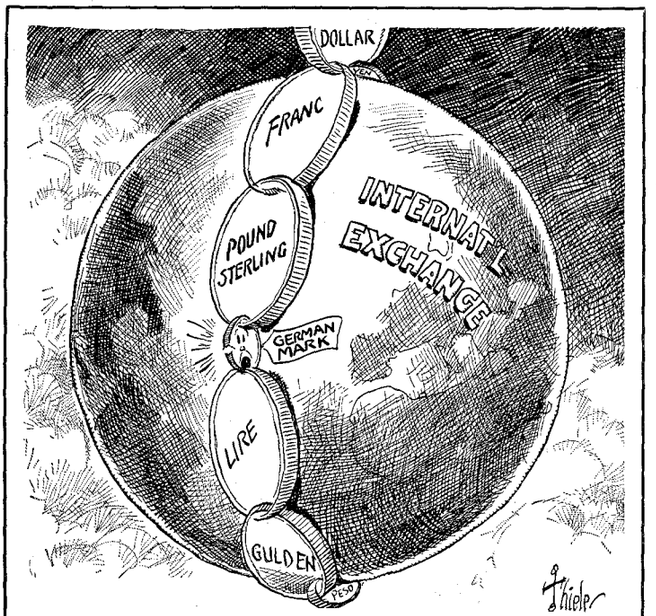
HOW THE FALLING MARK HITS AMERICA

GERMANY'S AIM—not to speak of marksmanship—may not be to force the mark down to where it is practically worthless, but some of our editors are inclined to think that whatever the policy, the continual dropping serves Germany's purposes. For one thing, Germany's financial plight helps to demonstrate her inability to keep up reparations payments. For another, she is enabled by the exchange situation to produce more cheaply and thus sell more cheaply than her competitors in foreign markets. And then, too, the extreme cheapness of the mark has tempted many Americans to invest good American dollars in them, to the advantage of German bankers. The tremendous depreciation of the mark, caused largely by the continued issuance of paper money, holds a warning for us, contends the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, for it must "eventually result in a catastrophic collapse whose repercussions will be felt throughout the world." Unless something effective is done to stay the present rush toward financial chaos in Germany and Eastern Europe, similarly declares *Forbes*, a financial weekly, "the final upshot can not but hurt American commerce, American agriculture, and American pay envelopes." On the other hand, the Springfield *Republican*, is convinced that if a financial crash comes in Germany "its international effect may not be at all catastrophic, because Germany has been so far self-contained since 1914."



A CHAIN IS AS STRONG AS ITS WEAKEST LINK!

—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune*.

The German mark, normally worth 23.8 cents, dropt in value to less than ten cents after the close of the war and since then has continued to decline, falling during September to less than four-fifths of a cent. This decline has been paralleled by an increase in circulation of paper marks. To-day, as the editor of *The Financial World* notes, Germany possesses, roughly speaking, only one mark in gold to cover 90 marks in paper at present in circulation. Germany's currency position up to September 7, is set down as follows by this authority:

In 1911 Gold Reserve totaled	$251,750,000
On Aug. 27, 1920, Gold Reserve totaled (marks)	1,091,585,000
On Sept. 7, 1921, Gold Reserve totaled (marks)	1,023,708,000
July 25, 1912, German outstanding notes (marks)	1,044,260,000
July 25, 1914, German outstanding notes (marks)	1,890,893,000
Aug. 27, 1919, German outstanding notes (marks)	28,188,000,000
Sept. 7, German outstanding notes (marks)	80,727,526,000

By the end of September, several financial papers note, Germany's note circulation had reached 82,178,940,000 marks, and is now probably near ninety billions.

There is a strong belief in this country, France and Germany, "that by the activity of their printing presses, the rulers of Germany are deliberately hatching a scheme to embarrass their former enemies and victors and repudiate their indemnity promises." But tho reporting this belief, *The American Banker* does not share it, feeling that the mark is simply following the natural trend of the international money market. Whatever the explanation, comments theNew York *Herald*, "each depreciation works in favor of Germany industrially, but further threatens her cash payments to the Allies on reparations account." As the Baltimore *Evening Sun* explains how industrial Germany profits by the present plight of the mark:

"Suppose, for example Herr Klockner manufactures a machine which he can quote at 1,000 marks paper. This machine he can offer in the United States to-day at about $8. If the mark rose to one cent, he would have to charge $10; if it went to ten cents he would have to charge $100. Thus he can undersell his competitors. Ergo, he has his chance to edge in.

"Now, of course, this state of affairs cannot go on interminably. The value of the mark cannot approach zero so closely that, to all intents and purposes, it vanishes into thin air. When Herr Klockner, for instance, has to buy raw materials from other countries he will have to pay such prices that he will no longer be able to offer his machine for 1,000 marks.

"But, after all, if his main object was to regain his lost markets by putting his competitors out of them to a greater or less extent, he has succeeded. And the reason he is able to get back is because the exchange value of the mark is so unfavorable."

The recent "nose dive" of the German mark, as some one has called it, is taken by several editors as a demonstration of the way German financiers have fooled American investors and speculators. Germany financed its war "partly through fiat currency"; now, observes the Troy *Record*, "if a part of this debt could be shifted to fools in America by selling the paper to them and repudiating it later, no one could complain except the fools." At home in Germany, says *The Financial World*, "the true intrinsic value of the mark was understood," but—

"Among our large German population, to which must be added a considerable number of American speculators, there was discovered an immense buying power for marks. The German printing press was kept busy supplying the demand from nine cents, the price of the mark at the time the armistice was signed, to lower quotations recently. Now that the mark has dropt to under a cent this buying has stopt, and American holders are wondering what is coming, and fear the worst."

Germany has profited at the expense of Americans who, according to a writer in the New York *Times*, have invested perhaps $100,000,000 in German marks at an average price of two and a half cents. At the present price of the mark they have lost 60 cents on every dollar, and there "stand the German printing presses grinding away ceaselessly." Germany, comments *The Wall Street Journal*, has probably by now "repudiated the mark for the ninety billionth time at least"—

"And yet intelligent people are asking if the mark is a 'buy', on the theory that the mark will once more be worth par in American money at some time in the future. How many have stopt to think that Germany would have to raise $21,438,000,000 to redeem 90,000,000,000 marks at the old gold par?"

According to these papers and others, American holdings of German marks are practically worthless. But Mr. Hearst's New York *Evening Journal* advises:

"Be careful how you sell German money or anything else German. When they get raw materials and straighten out their affairs you might wish you had 'gone long' instead of 'short'!"

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FAVORING OUR SHIPS AT PANAMA

A POOR PRELUDE to the approaching disarmament parley, in the judgment of many of our papers, was supplied by the United State Senate when it passed the Borah bill exempting our coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls. "Even without entering into the merits of the controversy, it is not easy to reconcile Mr. Borah's persistent advocacy of exemption with his original zeal for the Disarmament Conference—a project which, tho greatly expanded, is in part due to his initiative," remarks the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*. For, explains this Philadelphia paper, "rightly or wrongly, Great Britain believes with Elihu Root, Walter Page, the late Joseph H. Choate and Woodrow Wilson that the wording of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty is clear, and that it will not justify the arrogation by any nation to itself of special privileges for its vessels passing through the isthmus." Opposing the bill in the Senate, Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, charged that its passage would constitute an act of bad faith comparable to Germany's violation of Belgian neutrality. "Germany, with the exigency of a great war before her, declared that her treaty with Belgium was a scrap of paper," said the Senator, but in the Panama Tolls Bill, "without any such exigency before us, and without even an attempt being made to secure a modification of our solemn obligation, we are asked to declare that the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty shall be regarded as a mere scrap of paper." Having invited other great nations to join us in "a solemn compact to check the mad and exhausting race of the nations for naval supremacy," let us not, he pleaded, "enter the council chamber with soiled hands." Because "the peace of the world rests upon the sanctity of treaties," Senator Colt of Rhode Island, another Republican opponent of the bill, urged that the question be settled through diplomatic channels, or by arbitration, and not by legislation. Still another Republican, Senator Wadsworth of New York, said that the United States violated the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty when it ratified the Colombian Treaty last May and agreed to allow Colombian vessels free passage through the Canal. "We'll live to rue the day," he declared, "that we gave one nation privileges discriminatory against others." At the same time Senator Lodge, Republican leader in the Senate and one of our delegates to the Disarmament Conference, stated that while we have the "legal right" to give American coastwise ships free passage through the Canal, "there are compelling reasons why we should not exercise that right at this time." On the eve of the Conference, he added, these reasons "are especially potent"; and he urged that the question of free tolls be left to arbitration.

The Borah bill passed the Senate on October 10 by 47 to 37 vote, party lines breaking on the issue. Thence it went to the House, where it will probably remain in committee, Washington dispatches intimate, until after the Disarmament Conference. Washington rumors further have it that President Harding "will exert his full influence to that end." "It is no secret that the Administration regretted that the Panama Tolls Bill should be brought up at this time," writes Mark Sullivan in the New York *Evening Post*, and he goes on to say:

"From the point of view of the Administration, the slight balm in the situation lies in the fact that the Senate action amounts to nothing until the House acts also. Of course, now that everybody sees the situation as it is, the House will be prevented from taking action. Also, there is a small school of opinion which says that it is of advantage, rather than disadvantage, to bring up the Panama issue now. This is the school which persistently regards the coming conference as a trading affair. This school says that equal tolls for England is a thing which America can trade for Great Britain's assent to the things we want in the conference. It is this same school which now wants America to bring up a threat against Great Britain's mercantile shipping by a proposal to discriminate in favor of ships owned by the United States in the matter of freight rates and tariffs.

"Decidedly the better and larger view in Washington, however, is that the coming conference should be prevented from being a trading affair, and that each delegate should regard himself not as representing rigidly the interest of his own country and hostile to the interests of other countries, but rather as representing the interests of the world as a whole."

KEEP IT QUIET UNTIL THE COMPANY GOES.
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"The Canal tolls question is a Pacific Ocean question, whether or not it is given a place in the agenda of the Conference," declares the Springfield *Republican*, which goes on to say:

"Even if the right to pass the Borah bill could not be seriously challenged, it would be offensive diplomacy to pass it under existing conditions.

"Add to these considerations one other—that the British interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as guaranteeing the same treatment to the ships of all other nations that American ships receive in the Canal has been indorsed by Elihu Root, who has been made one of the American commissioners to the coming Conference. The question of our treaty right to discriminate in favor of American ships in the matter of Canal tolls is at least a highly debatable one, in view of Mr. Root's attitude, and therefore it might well be kept in the background during the Conference in order that the situation should not be needlessly complicated.

"Other reasons for opposing the Borah bill are disconnected with the Washington Conference, but they are worth noting. The Middle West objects to it because free tolls for our coastwise shipping would amount to a discrimination in transportation in favor of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts as against the Mississippi valley. The transcontinental railroads, too, have reason to complain if their maritime competitors are to be especially favored by the free use of a canal for the building of which the whole American people were taxed."

Altho the principle of free use of the Canal by American coastwise ships has been embodied in both Republican and Democratic platforms, and was actually enacted into law in 1912 and repealed in 1914, the Borah bill seems to arouse little enthusiasm in our press at this time. The New York *Tribune* in an editorial headed "Is Our Word Good?" cites that clause of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty that says:

"The Canal shall be free and open to the vessels of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or

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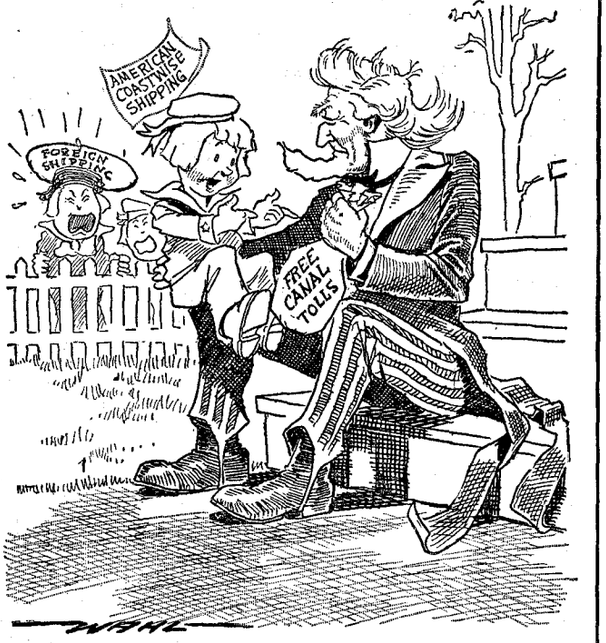
otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable."

"Shall we keep faith on the Panama Canal tolls?" asks the Kansas City *Star;* and the Chicago *Tribune* calls the Borah bill "dangerous" and a betrayal of the nation's honor. So, too, the San Francisco *Chronicle*, while "strongly in favor of making coastwise traffic toll-free," "can conceive of no action by Congress more likely to defeat the purposes of the coming conference on disarmament than the Borah bill." Any modification of the treaty, it avers, "should be sought by negotiation."



JUST AS IF HE CAN'T TREAT HIM WITHOUT INCLUDING THE NEIGHBORS' KIDS!

—Wahl in the Sacramento *Bee.*

On the other hand Senator Reed of Missouri attributes opposition to "free tolls" to "powerful pro-British influences in this country." Senator Borah says he conferred with those most responsible for the Disarmament Conference before he introduced his bill, and they raised no objection. Says Senator Calder, of New York:

"I am convinced the granting of free tolls to American ships could not be construed as a discrimination under the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Coastwise trade is restricted by law to transportation exclusively in American ships, and ships of all other nations are prohibited from engaging therein. Therefore, it appears that coastwise commerce in the very nature of things cannot be affected by the terms of the treaty which relate to tolls."

"The right of the United States to grant preferential treatment to its coastwise shipping is questioned only by extremists," affirms the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin;* and in the New York *Evening Mail* we read:

"If the President should sign the tolls bill, and if Britain should formally protest against our interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, does anybody suppose that this country would not be willing to arbitrate the issue? Our passage of the bill simply records our interpretation of the pact. If Great Britain has a different one, the obvious course will be to refer the controversy to an unbiased court.

"Exemption of our coastwise vessels from tolls is not an act of aggression against any nation, but purely an act regulatory of our domestic trade.

"That is the American contention. It may be a fair subject for argument from the British point of view, but certainly there is nothing in it to embarrass the disarmament Conference."

NINETEEN BIG RAIL SYSTEMS

IN THE ERA OF ROOSEVELT, some one has remarked, the Government did its best to keep the railroads from merging. Now we behold Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission asking the roads to combine and merge on a gigantic scale reminiscent of the most daring dreams of Hill and Harriman. But, say the editors who are inclined to approve the Interstate Commerce Commission plan for uniting our 200 principal railroads into 19 systems, the motive is quite different. The earlier generation of railroad magnates objected to being regulated and tried to make the strong roads stronger by combination. The Commission to-day is trying to smooth the way to efficient Federal regulation of rates and profits by persuading the "strong" roads to bear the burdens of the weak, and the weak to yield up their separate identities in order to share the profits of the richer lines.

So the Commission, obeying a clause in the new railroad law, "sketches a new railroad map of the United States," in the words of the Boston *News Bureau*, with "little regard for ancient alliances and ties of sentiment." Besides two somewhat localized systems, the plan, as the St. Louis *Star* notes, calls for "five more or less parallel systems from New York to Chicago and St. Louis; six from Chicago and St. Louis to the Pacific Coast; four from Chicago, St. Paul and St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico; two from the South Atlantic States through the South to St. Louis."

There is no intention here to hinder competition, comments the New York *Tribune.* Indirect competition will be preserved between interpenetrating regional groups; "geographical areas are to compete for access to their markets and for improved railroad facilities." Yet to a Socialist daily like the New York *Call* "the suggestion that the railroads be permitted to merge into Nineteen Big Unions means the final collapse of the old idea of competition in transportation." And the Socialist vision sees the "Nineteen Big Unions" leading to "The One Big Union" of transportation, and beyond that to the "benevolent assimilation" of the railroads "by an industrial democracy mastered by the useful workers of the nation."

The Commission's tentative plan for voluntary railroad mergers which is based on a report by Professor W. Z. Ripley of Harvard, and is likely to be the subject of official hearings and public discussion for many months, meets with considerable press approval. The effect will be salutary, says the Brooklyn *Eagle.* Railroad consolidation, concludes the Manchester *Union*, "ought to work something like the removal of the tolls barriers that handicapped medieval commerce." Aside from the economies permitted, two distinct benefits ought to come from voluntary consolidation similar to the Commission's scheme, the Newark *News* tells its readers:

"The first is escape for a long time to come from the ghost of public ownership. The second is the ability to work out profitable combinations without interference by the anti-trust laws, including the absorption of lines not particularly strong in themselves, but which might develop amazingly under centralized management as feeders for great systems."

But all the Commission can hope to do, as the Baltimore *Evening Sun* remarks, "is to lead the railroad horse to water; it can not make him drink." The Maryland paper has noted no great enthusiasm for the consolidation plan among the managers of the larger railroads. The strong roads, writes Glenn Griswold in the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, "do not want to be burdened with the weak lines except at a price that will make the gamble attractive, while the weak companies will insist on a price that will approach the official valuation rather than going value as an investment." "Is there not a possibility, speaking from the strictly business point of view," asks the Buffalo *Times*, "that the weak railroads would prove a burden to the strong ones without getting from them a sufficient amount of help to create compen-

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sation for the financial and transportation problem that would be developed under the proposed arrangement?"

The Wall Street Journal calls attention to the danger "that we may sacrifice the beneficent influence of competition in service and efficient management without securing the doubtful advantage of uniform earning power." Besides, it sees "a Supreme Court law-suit bristling in every line, every syllable, every letter of the plan." It quotes, too, with an approving word an article on railroad consolidation by Judge Robert S. Lovett in *The World's Work*. Judge Lovett, who is Chairman of the Union Pacific board, confesses to a doubt whether the process of merger "will merely lower the general average of railroad credit and service or whether it will result in wrecking the strong together with the weak lines." This experienced railroad executive also believes that the plan will be difficult to work out practically. Strong and weak lines do not always lie where they can be united into a continuous system. Then there are sections where all the roads are strong and all are weak. The problem of relative values will be extremely difficult to solve, also that of refinancing under consolidation. Judge Lovett says he has "no doubt that many consolidations ought to be effected in the public interest," but "they should be dictated by considerations of transportation alone and the needs of the particular case." Finally, this railroader's "own judgment is that if all the railroads shall be consolidated into a small number of large systems to compete with each other, it will be but a few years thereafter until we have 'strong' systems and 'weak' systems again, just as now, differing only perhaps in the size of the systems, which in case of failure will only add to the magnitude of the disaster."

CENTRAL AMERICA'S THREE-IN-ONE

A NEW STATE, about 100,000 square miles in area, with a population of 4,000,000, came into being on October 10th when the governments of Honduras, Guatemala, and Salvador were united under the Provisional Federal Council of the Central American Federation, and the hope is variously exprest in the press of the United States that the new republic "may fulfil the purpose and ambitions of its creators with harmony among its own inhabitants unvexed by attempts of aggression from abroad." Dr. Julio Bianchi, Minister of Guatemala to the United States, issues a signed statement in which he says that the constitution adopted by Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador "now is in effect and the work of administering the affairs of these three states as of one republic is being carried on by a provisional government." Furthermore:

"Elections will be held within a few days for the selection of officials who will take the oath of office in January, succeeding the present provisional government. The Constitution changes the name of the new nation from 'The Federation of Central America' to 'The Republic of Central America.' A study of the Constitution shows that it binds Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador into a real union instead of joining these three nations in a loose federation. In the new republic, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador have the status of states and are united in much the same way as the states of the United States.

"In view of world-wide discussion of disarmament, the provisions for control of the military are of especial interest, as these provisions probably will result in disarming Central America. The Constitution provides that all of the armies and military supplies of the several states shall be under the control of the Federal Government of the Republic. The states will be allowed to maintain police forces only sufficient to maintain law and order, the size of these forces to be determined by the Federal Government. No state may purchase military supplies, this function and the right to proclaim martial law in any part of the Republic belonging exclusively to the Federal Government. It is my opinion that these provisions will have the effect of disbanding the armies of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador in a short time. The importance of such a step may be better understood when it is known that the cost of maintaining the small army of Guatemala last year was more than half of the total expenses of the Government of Guatemala."

The Spanish-American daily *La Prensa* (New York) points to the material as well as the moral benefit to be gained by the union of Central America and adds:

"To maintain this union and strengthen it to stand all tests of domestic and foreign friction, all Central Americans must be ready to cooperate. The work should be unselfish, patriotic, and sincere towards the accomplishment of this great ideal. In the heart of the youth of the country, who worked so enthusiastically to bring about the confederation, there must be vigilance and alertness in order that it may solidify and endure."

The Republic of Central America lies between Mexico and Nicaragua with its capital at Tegucigalpa in Honduras. Dispatches from that city advise that the pact of the union was signed early in January of this year at San Jose, Costa Rica, by delegates of the three federated states and of Costa Rica. But the National Assembly of Costa Rica rejected the pact by a vote of 19 to 20, and Nicaragua refused to sign it because of differences with its neighbor states over the interpretation of the Bryan-Chamorro treaty, which gave to the United States special rights for the construction of a new interoceanic canal through its territory. In both Costa Rica and Nicaragua it is reported that public opinion is divided, and a Unionist party is "endeavoring to bring about union with the Federation." If this should happen the population of the new state would be increased by 1,000,000 inhabitants, and would be extended in boundary down to Panama. From Tegucigalpa dispatches we learn further that—

"The union of these sister republics has been a national aspiration since eighty years ago, when political troubles destroyed the Federal Republic of Central America. That republic, as a whole, liberated itself from Spanish power in 1821 and maintained its unity until the forties. The people speak the same language—Spanish, have the same religion—Roman Catholic, and are of the same race, mainly Indian, except in Costa Rica, where the white race predominates. Since the Spanish conquests they have had identical legislation and the same culture.

"The text of the treaty of union provides for a government modeled on the lines of the Constitution of the United States, with three separate branches, the executive, legislative, and judicial, altho the executive is modeled more on the Swiss system. A constitution embodying these provisions was finally approved by the Constituent Assembly which met in September at Tegucigalpa. Liberty of thought and religion are provided.

"In so far as it does not infringe on the Federal Constitution, each state will retain its autonomy and independence in the management and direction of its internal affairs and will carry on governmental functions not specifically delegated to the federation."

The New York *Herald* reminds us that it is evidence of the "sobriety and mature political judgment" of the citizens of the constituent states that the Federation has been formed "after free discussion, and that it enters upon its career backed by an authentic and unquestioned mandate from the people who have erected it." This New York daily declares it is the "hope of the people of the United States that their fellow freemen on the American continents will find it possible to maintain their liberty under democratic institutions in peace, and to prosper in freedom." Says the New York *Tribune:*

"The desire for union in external relations is economic as well as political. These small powers have found it a burden to maintain diplomatic staffs abroad and also representation in the League of Nations. They have suffered, too, from revolutionist activities directed at one state from within the boundaries of another. The federation will have a population of only 4,000,000. That is small enough for a small state, which has nowadays to face largely increased costs of government. Economic interest will have to contend, however, with the strong separatist tendencies which for nearly a hundred years have frustrated attempts at Central American union."

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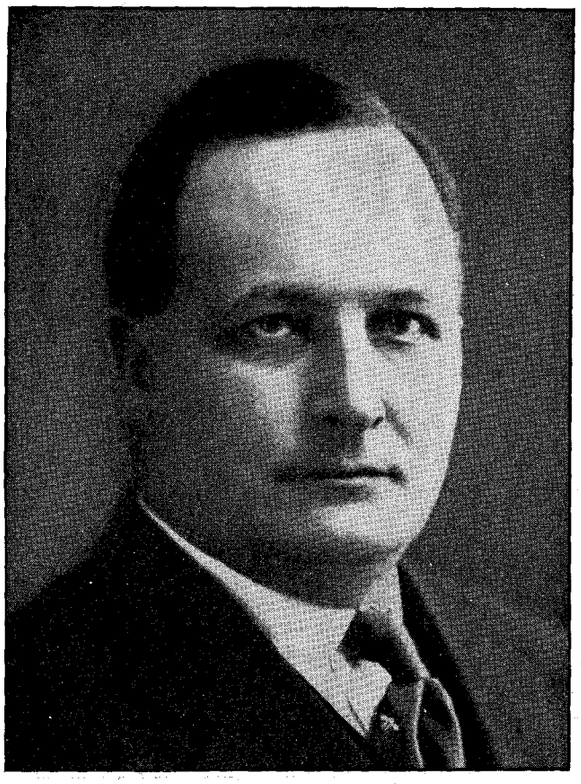
NORTH DAKOTA'S POLITICAL TWISTER

NORTH DAKOTA, CENTER of America's most radical political experiment, is facing the worst storm of its tempestuous career. In many ways, declare numerous editors both inside and outside the State, the recall election, to be held on October 28, is hardly less important to the country as a whole than to the State in which it occurs. For the first time an attempt will be made to remove the highest executives



A TROUBLE-MAKER FOR THE LEAGUE.

R. A. Nestos, candidate for Governor put forward by the Independent Voters' Association, has promised to carry out most of the Nonpartizan League policies, but with a different technique.

of a State through the recall, and the fate of the Nonpartizan League of North Dakota hangs in the balance with its leaders. North Dakota's present condition resembles "Soviet Russia on a small scale," believes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, taking an attitude typical of the press of the country as a whole toward North Dakota's political experiment. Outside the State, only a few labor and Socialist papers support the League. The critics of the League charge that it has endeavored "to establish state Socialism to a degree never before attempted outside of Russia." It established banks, wheat elevators, flour mills, home-building associations, and the like, with, they charge, "uniformly disastrous results." The Leaguers reply that all these institutions are doing as well as could have been expected. The State group which is putting through the recall election, an organization called the Independent Voters' Association, however, is attacking not so much the principles involved as the manner in which they have been put into effect. The Independent Committee, as quoted by several supporters of the recall movement, announces that—

"In this recall election campaign the principal questions involved are whether or not public officials shall be required to render honest public service and not be permitted to appropriate public property for their personal gain. These are fundamental principles of public government and civilization itself."

There is a "strong minority" in the State, we are told, which believes the difference between the two factions now fighting for control is much the same as between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. Represented chiefly by one of the State's best-known papers, the Bismarck *Tribune*, this minority is "sitting pat," and will ultimately, predicts a small-town editor, put out of commission whichever faction wins in the present election.

In order to get at the conditions behind the present upheaval, THE DIGEST sent a letter to the editor of every newspaper and magazine in the State. "The whole country is interested in the Nonpartizan League and in what its effects have been in North Dakota," the editors were reminded, and they were asked kindly to clip and mail us their editorials on the results of the League's control in North Dakota, and especially on the probable outcome of the recall vote next week. The nearly two-score replies received are approximately two to one against the present administration. The International Voters' Association, as quoted by the Denhoff *Voice*, presents these principal counts against the League, which of course are merely quoted here without prejudice for or against them:

"Taxes have been tripled in North Dakota by League laws.

"Marketing conditions, which were to be improved, are worse than they ever were.

"The Bank of North Dakota is insolvent.

"The program of State marketing has been scrapped in favor of a cooperative marketing plan.

"The State homebuilders' department has quit functioning.

"The State insurance department is more than a year behind in its payment of losses, and some of the 1920 claims will not be paid for two years.

"Virtually every enterprise sponsored by the inner circle of the Socialist leaders is bankrupt, the Consumers' United Stores company alone costing the farmers more than $1,000,000.

"State money was deposited in 'League banks' and re-loaned by them to the political gangsters for their private schemes. These schemes are now bankrupt, the League banks are bankrupt, and the Bank of North Dakota is whistling for its money.

"The State flour mill lost more in the first year of operation than it cost to buy the property."

The Tower City *Topics* and the Castleton *Reporter*, in particular, charge that the State has been "playing favorites" in allotting the loans of State money on farm land. Men and families close to the Nonpartizan leaders, it is said, got large sums of money "when hundreds of farmers were applying for small loans" that were actually needed to keep them going. "The chain stores are in the hands of a receiver," the Lamoure County *Chronicle* points out, taking up other State activities that did not succeed. "Nearly all of the League newspapers are on the rocks, and the farmer stockholders are holding the bag. Hell's to pay all around." However, "one thing has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all fair-minded men," believes the Hannaford *Enterprise*, "and that is as soon as business is taken into politics, efficiency and economy are lost, and graft and favoritism take their places."

Looking at the operation of the League from the neighboring State of Minnesota, where an attempt is being made to put the same policies into force, the Minneapolis *Journal* observes that "the recall feature was placed in North Dakota's constitution by the Nonpartizan League in 1918. Now, by an irony of fate, the same weapon is turned against it, probably to its undoing." Admitting that "it is difficult to arrive at the exact situation in a State where every one is a partizan," the editor goes on:

"Incompetence and worse than incompetence are proved against the officials who have ruled North Dakota for nearly five years, with almost absolute powers. When country school districts have money in the Bank of North Dakota and are unable to draw on it to pay their bills, the facts come home to the farmers.

"That is tangible evidence. When the farmer, who has

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sunk a hundred dollars in a 'cooperative store,' sees the store closed up with no assets, when the newspaper he helped to buy suspends publication, a financial wreck—the facts come home again.

"There ought not to be any question about the result October 28. Regardless of varying views as to the policy of State ownership, the situation demands a change of management, and Minnesota will be glad to see North Dakota clean house."

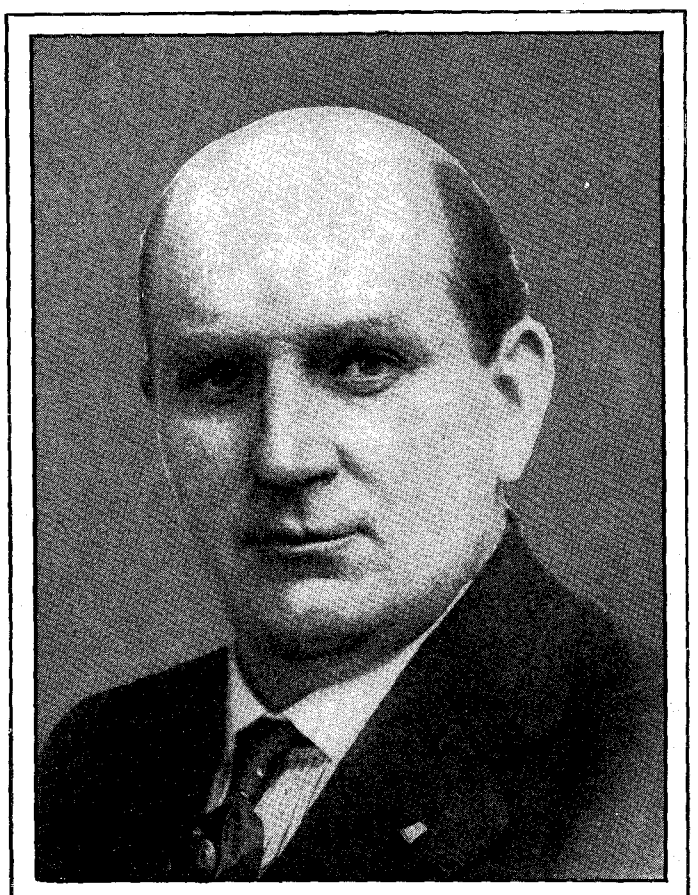
All these allegations are of course presented here without any endorsement and merely to inform our readers of the political situation in North Dakota. The pro-League editors have a short and simple reply to most of these accusations. They admit a certain amount of "costly experimentation," made costlier by financial interests, grain brokers, and numerous middlemen who have been hurt by the State's venture into business and finance. On the other hand, writes D. L. Campbell, publisher of the Northward *Leader*, "Our State is not run from St. Paul, Minnesota, and the real issue is still, shall the farmer set a fair price for his own product, shall he break the financial powers that control him and establish his own strongholds?" The Bank of North Dakota, which is attacked as the key to the situation by the League opponents, is defended by the League press. After weathering a storm largely produced by political opponents, says the Kidder County *Farmers Press*, Steele, N. D., "the bank has gained strength and confidence and is to-day practically the only financial institution in the State that can borrow outside money. The half million dollars recently borrowed, the selling of its bonds, the resumption of making farm loans, and the payment of all registered checks, are the worst pills the Independent Voters Association has yet had to swallow." Briefly, says the Griggs County *Sentinel Courier*, setting the accomplishments of the League against the shortcomings alleged by the other camp:

"The Nonpartizan League administration in North Dakota has been responsible for encouraging improvements and discouraging speculation; for a law saving farmers 60 per-cent. or thereabouts in the cost of hail insurance; for giving assistance to workmen and their families through the Workmen's Compensation Law; for the law giving labor an eight-hour day and women a minimum wage law; for the stringent and most effective morality laws known in the world; for such progressive legislation as the Initiative Referendum and Recall law; for the saving of great sums of money through the efficient fight against railroad rate grabs and further grabs by public utility corporations; for the enactment of a Home Building law, that, when conditions will allow it to properly function, will provide a way for all worthy men to own their own homes; for the protection afforded the property owner through the law causing 30 days' notice before foreclosure of a mortgage; for a moratorium act that was effective until one year after the war; for a law guaranteeing bank deposits within the State; for a law which pays the farmer for dockage in his grain; for a grain-grading law that is based on milling and baking values; for a reduction in State costs through the law providing at cost for fire insurance on public buildings and bonding of public officials; for aid and encouragement to drouth sufferers and dairy associations; for the inauguration of a State-owned bank to handle and profit from the public monies; for the construction of a great State-owned elevator and mill; for a start in the direction of reducing the spread between the prices paid to producers and prices charged to the consumer; and for numerous other laws and features, among which could be named the soldiers compensation law, which was the first passed by any State in the Union. In addition to these things the people of the State have become intensely interested in their government. It is safe to say that no people have such good understanding of government as have the people of North Dakota."

The recent sale of the State bonds, long held up, according to the League defenders, through "the boycott by Wall Street," is declared by the *Courier-News* (Fargo) to make the recall election unnecessary:

"The sale of the bonds vindicates the Bank of North Dakota. While the I. V. A. are sending money out of the State, the Bank of North Dakota is bringing money into the State. All the so-called 'frozen assets' will now be released. And, best of all, the making of farm loads can be resumed. So why the recall? It can only add some $100,000 of expense to the already hard-up farmers. It can accomplish no possible good."

"The recall election is being brought on by a bunch of disgruntled politicians, who are on the outside trying to break in. That's really all I know for sure," writes Robert Norris, Manager of the Grant County *Leader* of Carson, N. D., and the editors of the Williams County *Farmers Press*, at Williston, of the Ward County *Farmers Press*, at Minot, and of the Mandan *News* agree with him. Several of the pro-League editors point to the attitude of the Bismarck *Tribune* as evidence that the present attack is not being made by men honestly desirous of changing the policies of the government, but merely by outsiders who want to get in. "It seems beyond the realm of reason that any fair-minded people would challenge a State administration on such a flimsy program" as the Independent Voters Association has put forward, says *The Tribune*. It opposes the whole "Socialistic" program of both the Independents and the Nonpartizans. "If there has been any dishonesty, any stealing of State funds," the editor goes on:



A GOVERNOR WHO FACES A "RECALL."

Lynn J. Frazier, executive head of North Dakota, is in danger of losing his place through the operation of a "recall" measure enacted by his own party.

"Why does not the I. V. A. come to Bismarck and file information with State's Attorney McCurdy and demand the arrest and removal from office of the offending officials through the courts?

"Why resort to a recall a few months ahead of a primary election to place in power another coterie which professes to believe in the same thing and which seeks to gain the reins of power under the disguise of salvage? The I. V. A. program spells anything but salvage however cleverly that intent is camouflaged.

"The Great State of North Dakota had better wait until the issues are properly joined and, in one mass action, repudiate Socialism in every form and restore government to its orderly and effective functions."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

HIGH rates drive freight traffic to the highway.—*Indianapolis Star.*

SOVIET Russia is figuring how to save its face and feed it, too.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE U. S. A. is dry land surrounded by three miles of dry water.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

A JUDGE can make his meaning clearer to bootleggers if he will only use long sentences.—*Asheville Times.*

NAVAL disarmament, robbing the dogs of war of their barks, will eliminate much of their bites.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

WHAT the nation asks of the Government is to cut out some of the gold tax and get down to brass tacks.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

MANY men would avoid failure in business if their wives did not have such extravagant husbands.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

ONE of the principal defects in the governmental machine, it seems to us, is that there is a superfluity of nuts.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE magazine writer who says a dog fills an empty space in a man's life must have been referring to a hot dog.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THE thing that troubles the country is not only the unemployment of the idle, but the idleness of the employed.—*Chicago American Lumberman.*

HEINIE calls reparation "Wiebergutmachunsbleistungen," with emphasis on the next to the last syllable, which is "stung."—*Greenville (S.C.) Piedmont.*

"Is Professional Baseball Sport?" asks a headline in *The Literary Digest.* Yes, when the home team wins. In Portland it's agony.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

AUTUMN is here, and the house shortage will soon become more acute as people resume the practise of starting fires with kerosene.—*Canton Repository.*

MAY not the Ku Klux Klan be a unique plan to rid the market of a lot of nightshirts which were relegated to shelves by the more popular pajamas?—*Pittsburgh Post.*

THE Zionist leader who asserts there is no such thing as a law of gravitation may have obtained the impression while looking for war prices to come down.—*Miami Metropolis.*

DE VALERA, it seems, can't take England's Ulster off.—*Washington Post.*

ODD that the blue law machine doesn't get under way; it's all cranked up.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE record of the present Congress suggests that reaction equals inaction.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

NOW that Mexico has taken up baseball, we may expect the game to be revolutionized.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

CHINA says she must fight Japan with words. Well, a Chinese word looks like a lethal weapon.—*Toronto Star.*

"DE VALERA Will Stand Pat," says a headline. Of course, but will Lloyd-George?—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

WEST VIRGINIA will now have to get busy and mine and sell a little coal in order to lay in a supply of winter ammunition.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

LINCOLN was right, of course; you can't fool all of the people all of the time; but you only have to fool a majority.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE editor who spoke of a severe shake-up in Government offices evidently refers to the fact that bureau chiefs ride in flivvers now.—*Manila Bulletin.*

WILBUR GLENN VOLIVA protests that the world is flat; but he probably never will be convinced that it's on the level.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

MR. HARDING'S best chance to uplift the Republican party in the South is to get jobs for them in the elevators in the North.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

BEFORE long those German printing presses won't be able to print enough marks in twenty-four hours to pay for the oil and repairs.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

OFTEN the fellow who yells the loudest that the workingman should have saved his war wages is some profiteer who didn't give him a chance.—*Chicago American Lumberman.*

IRELAND wants to be admitted to the League of Nations at once. She wants a place in the League whether she is to be a republic or a dominion. It might be a good idea to seat an Irish delegate or two. If the League could hold together with Ireland on the inside it would demonstrate its cohesiveness and worth.—*Los Angeles Times.*

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OCTOBER 8, 1921
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In This Number: HAL G. EVARTS—KENNETT HARRIS—GEORGE WESTON
JOHN TAINTOR FOOTE—RICHARD CONNELL—LOWELL OTUS REESE

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COVER DESIGN OF "THE LITERARY DIGEST," OCTOBER 15.

IT TOOK THE DOG JUST A WEEK TO GET BACK.

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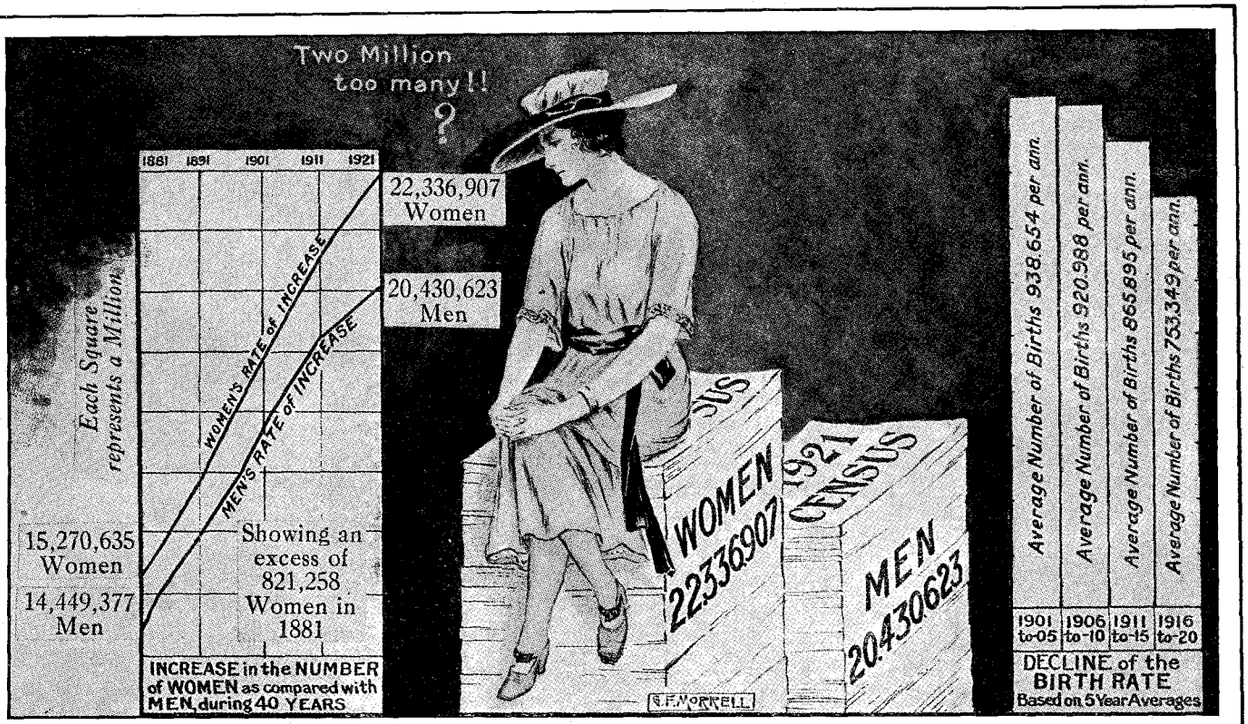
FOREIGN - COMMENT


Two Million too many!!
?
1881 1891 1901 1911 1921
22,336,907 Women
20,430,623 Men
Each Square represents a Million
WOMEN'S RATE of INCREASE
MEN'S RATE of INCREASE
15,270,635 Women
14,449,377 Men
Showing an excess of 821,258 Women in 1881
INCREASE in the NUMBER of WOMEN as compared with MEN during 40 YEARS
1921 CENSUS
WOMEN 22336907
MEN 20430623
Average Number of Births 938,654 per ann.
Average Number of Births 920,988 per ann.
Average Number of Births 865,895 per ann.
Average Number of Births 753,349 per ann.
1901 to-05
1906 to-10
1911 to-15
1916 to-20
DECLINE of the BIRTH RATE
Based on 5 Year Averages
T.E. MORRELL

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"FOR THE FEMALE OF THE SPECIES IS MORE NUMEROUS THAN THE MALE."

The increase of three-quarters of a million in the preponderance of women, as shown by the British census, is regarded as one of the direct legacies of the war, for before 1914 women outnumbered men in the United Kingdom by 1,250,000. The excess is said to be smallest in rural and mining areas.

BRITAIN'S TWO MILLION "SURPLUS WOMEN"

A MAJORITY OF TWO MILLION WOMEN is the startling revelation of the British census, and the press point out that the war cannot be held entirely responsible for this condition, because before 1914 there were a million and a quarter more women than men in the United Kingdom. Then one of the chief causes of the minority of males was their much greater inclination to emigrate. There are 22,336,907 women, and only 20,430,623 present and prospective mates for them, writes a contributor to the London *Graphic*, who adds that thus "there are two million women who have known the child's joy of pressing their dolls to their breast, and who will never get any farther towards the sweet reality to which this instinct points." Consequently more and more women are being sent into the competitive wage market with a resultant "serious bearing on business." This writer asks hopelessly how the "army of confirmed bachelors can be induced to abandon their state of 'singled blessedness' and to undertake the duties and responsibilities of wedlock," for while the British birth-rate is falling, the teeming populations of India, Japan, and China are "already overflowing into other lands in every direction they can." Some of them are highly intellectual peoples, and their influence on the future "may well make us uneasy, more especially since Britain has in the last thirty years increased by but nine and a half millions, of whom nearly five and a half millions were women." In India, China, and Japan the "reverse prevails as regards the relative increase of the sexes," for there the males are in the majority. England must find employment for these two million women, writes a contributor to the London *Times*, for most of them are dependent on their own work for support, and so "we naturally think of emigration." While it would seem to be very simple to redress the balance of population by distributing "our excess women over different parts of the Empire" still, it is not so simple as it seems, according to this writer, who proceeds:

"Not only must the newcomer be able to wash and work and sew, she must also be strong and willing to rough it and able to stand fatigue. The highly specialized town worker from this side of the water would, I fear, find herself terribly out of place in such an environment."

A more hopeful and more authoritative view is exprest in the same newspaper by Hon. John McEwan Hunter, Agent-General for Queensland, who advocates a great colonization scheme to exploit the immense possibilities of Australia. Mr. Hunter declares that the British Empire has no such thing as "surplus men and women" and confidently predicts that a liberal colonization plan in cooperation with the Dominion governments "might readily convert a national danger into a great and lasting blessing." Commissioner Lamb, head of the Emigration Department of the Salvation Army, is quoted as saying that in twenty years this organization has helped more than 100,000 to emigrate from the mother country and settle in the Dominions. What is more, "from the beginning women were so assisted and the increasing urgency of female emigration was realized before the figures of the recent census raised the question of the surplus women." *The Times* reports further that in Commissioner Lamb's opinion:

"It would be advantageous to distribute the excess of females somewhat more evenly over the whole Empire, and that many women are now well fitted to go out and prove suitable helpmeets

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to the men who are doing pioneer work in the Empire. Methods of easy transportation, group settlement, the supply of newspapers, the existence of postal and telegraphic facilities, leave life unshorn of those amenities, even if British women have come to regard them as essential. And what of the 50,000 widows and 150,000 children who are being cared for by the state here? The Salvation Army, he adds, has been particularly successful and happy in the transfer overseas of hundreds of such representatives of the best elements of British citizenship.

"Summing up some of the experiences of his department in arranging for the emigration of upwards of 15,000 women during 20 years, Commissioner Lamb said that not one-half of one per cent. of the number have failed to 'make good'; that over 90 per cent. of the money advanced to them for passages has been repaid, tho of similar advances made to single men less than 40 per cent. has been refunded; that in some groups which were watched particularly, 60 per cent. of the women became married within three years of their settlement in the Dominions; that there is a steady demand from the Dominions for women workers; that the 'white slave traffic' within the Empire is unknown; and that there are thousands of women in this country waiting to seize the opportunity which life in the Dominions offers. Of the total number of its emigrants about 80 per cent. have gone to Canada. 'During recent visits to the United States,' Mr. Lamb added, 'I have noticed something new—a loud, clear, and insistent demand there for Britishers, especially British women."

Editorially *The Times* points out the inadequacy of census figures as proofs of "surplus" in either sex. It remarks that the factors determining the possible source of inequality in the sexual ratio are "certainly variable" and adds:

"On the average, male infants are rather larger than female, which may lead to an inequality in the actual mortality of childbirth, with different results in the case of lower and higher races or even strata of the population. After birth, at each successive age, conditions of life press with different incidence on males and females. These later factors, such as food, education, games, apprenticeships, and choice of vocation, are obviously all under human control. But they must be estimated before they can be dealt with. The beginning must be made with calculation of the respective numbers of males and females at each successive age of life. Then only will it be possible to speak of 'surplus women' with accuracy, and to discuss the causes which have produced what inequalities may be revealed. The census figures are the raw material with which investigations have to be made."

The preliminary report of the census on which the above discussion is based gives the population of Great Britain on June 19 as 42,767,530, an increase of 1,936,134, or 4.7 per cent. over the figures of 1911. London dispatches further relate that:

"This is a smaller increase than any recorded in any decade for 100 years. That it is not smaller is mainly due to the fact that the normal flow of emigration was checked during the war. No Irish census was taken this year, so the figures given to-day relate to England, Scotland and Wales.

"In England there are 16,984,087 males and 18,694,443 females, and in Wales 1,098,133 males and 1,108,579 females, while Scotland has a surplus of more than 180,000 females. The excess of females in Great Britain in 1911 was 1,179,276, as against more than 1,900,000 this year.

"The increase in the preponderance of females is regarded as one of the direct legacies of the war. The preponderance corresponds to the ratio of 1,095 females to 1,000 males in England and Wales, the highest proportion of females ever recorded. The preponderance of females is smallest in rural and mining areas.

"The administrative County and City of London with a population of 4,483,249, shows a decrease of 0.9 per cent. from the 1911 figures; but Greater London—that is, the metropolitan police area—with 7,476,168, shows an increase of 3.1 per cent.

"Between 1915 and 1919 there was a notable decline in the birth-rate for England and Wales, the drop being from 20 to 25 per cent. below what might have been expected in normal circumstances. The lowest return was 662,661 for 1918, as against an average of 920,938 for several years up to 1910, and 957,782 last year.

"The census figures show that the population of British islands adjacent to the Kingdom is 299,704.

"The population of the Indian Empire is 319,075,132, an increase of 1.2 per cent.; of the Union of South Africa, Europeans only, 1,521 635, an increase of 19.2 per cent.; of Australia, excluding full-blooded aborigines, 5,426,008, an increase of 21.8 per cent., and of New Zealand, excluding the Maoris, 1,218,270, an increase of 20.8 per cent."

"MUST AUSTRIA DIE?"

UNLESS RESTORED FROM COMA by prompt and practical help from the Allied and other countries, Austria must cease to exist, is the cry of the Austrian press, which is echoed by correspondents far and wide. Appeals for help are aimed directly at America, and Vienna financiers and government officials are quoted in press dispatches as saying that "with securities and foreign currencies mounting sky-high, the problem is again up to America." In the words of one official, Austria, is "going to the dogs" and "if there is no speedy change, anything may happen." The *Neue Wiener Journal* publishes an appeal to the American Commissioner asking why Washington is waiting so long to suspend the lien on Austria, which has already been waived by other nations, and asking that the American people be told openly of their unconscious cruelty, as Austria is now standing with a knife at her throat. To the Entente the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* states the case as follows:

"Despite all the difficulties with which it is confronted, the Entente must make up its mind to solve the Austrian crisis, which becomes more and more perilous. The catastrophic rise of foreign exchange is the best proof that confidence has ceased to exist, and, also, that somehow the situation must be cleared up. . . . If the Entente continues to act with the same mortal slowness, if again we are to pass through weeks and months and receive only communiqués, discourses, and official visits instead of real aid, then our economic ruin will be fatally precipitated. What is needed is prompt political and economic action, failing which, this country shall die."

While the anxiety of the people was temporarily calmed toward the end of September when Great Britain made a small credit advance, we learn from Paris dispatches, a week later a panic swept the Vienna Bourse with a new fall in the crown to more than 3000 to the dollar. The population, it is said, having lost faith in the government, were panic-stricken lest the country be unable to keep up its food reserve, and rushed to the stores to lay in supplies. Prices immediately jumped as goods disappeared from the markets. Many of the stores had the war-time aspect of long lines of would-be purchasers, while others closed because all their stocks had been sold.

Press dispatches inform us also that many American investors in Paris who have been buying Austrian crowns at the rate of 10,000 for 100 francs are alarmed, and are throwing their influence at Washington into the balance, not only because further drops are foreseen, with the possibility of Austria's total repudiation of her bank-notes, but also because "the report is current that the Paris Bourse and the Vienna government are contemplating stamping all issues to 60 per cent. of their face value in the hope of getting respite to tide over the winter purchases."

All asked of America is that she should forego her claims on Austria for twenty years, writes Mr. Sisley Huddleston in *Eastern Europe* (London), and assuming that America will forego her claims, for "it is not credible" that after the earnest plea of the Supreme Council America should not agree, then Austria "would have a clean slate, for the two outstanding European nations will offer no serious opposition." We read then:

"The new Bank of Issue should, according to the recommendations of the Financial Commission of the League of Nations, provide Austria with a money which shall be stable in value. This means that all the available property in Austria—state revenue, monopolies, forests, and real estate—must form in one way or another the basis on which the new issue, which will be equivalent to the pre-war French franc, should rest.

"With radical economies effected in state expenditure, and with credits which would undoubtedly be forthcoming, Austria would be given new heart and new hope, and the optimistic—perhaps too optimistic—reporters to the League believe that in six months Austria should again become practically self-supporting."

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UNEMPLOYMENT A WORLD CONDITION.

"THE WORLD'S WORK has been brought to a standstill," is the finding of Professor Casel of Sweden, whom Premier Lloyd George calls "one of the most brilliant economists," and whose words he used in a speech at Inverness with reference to unemployment conditions in the United Kingdom. Professor Casel speaks of the unemployment figures throughout the world as "alarming" and declares it remarkable that "the two countries whose credit stands highest are those suffering the most severely, the United States and Great Britain." Mr. Lloyd George cited the fluctuations of the exchanges of the various countries as chief obstacles to trade, adding that—

"These conditions will stabilize first of all when nations learn that concord and cooperation with their neighbors constitute the only real firm basis for their own national prosperity. They will also improve when nations realize that they are not increasing their national wealth every time they turn out a new batch of treasury notes from the printing press, and that is a very important consideration. There are very able men who think we have gone too far in America and this country in the process of deflation, but there is absolutely no doubt in the minds of many that those other countries have gone much too far in the process of inflation, and the first real condition of stability in business is the stabilizing of exchanges. You will not stabilize until you stabilize both your foreign policy and your financial policy. . . .

"Our credit stands not merely higher than that of any of the belligerent countries in Europe, but infinitely higher. No one in this country will be allowed to starve so long as there is a crumb in the national cupboard. We can control our own finances, our own trade relations, our own foreign policy, but we can not control the trade and foreign policy of other nations. . . .

AUGUST 4TH, 1914; AUGUST 4TH, 1921.

"S'posin' WE hadn't afforded it in 1914, eh, Bill?"

—*The Star* (London).

"I am hopeful. I think things are improving. What is wanted is an atmosphere of peace throughout the world. Economy must also be a factor. There must be cooperation between all classes of a community, otherwise things will proceed from a crisis to disaster. The people must march side by side, but not in sections or tribes."

One of the business experts who met Mr. Lloyd George to confer on unemployment and its remedies is Mr. W. L. Hichens, Chairman of Cammell, Lasaid & Co., who is quoted as saying at a meeting of the London Iron and Steel Exchange that—

"There can be no real and permanent improvement in trade until the political conditions of Europe are more stable. The thing that matters, it seems to me as a business man, is stability.

"HE LAUGHS BEST WHO LAUGHS LAST."

—*The Bystander* (London).

I don't care how many marks go to the pound so long as it is stable and definite, and you know where you are. . . .

"Inflation is the root cause of this instability. It is a monster created for a certain purpose. It has proved too powerful for those who called it into existence, and in the end it is going to prove their destruction. . . . It is a mistake to suppose that you can first trade with a country and then by that means stabilize the political and financial situation.

"I can not see the use of trying to start trade with Poland and some of the other countries whose exchange has gone completely until they restore some sort of financial order. You can do a bit of bartering here and there, but that is not what we want. We want some definite medium of exchange, and if those countries where exchange has broken down can not restore it they should hand over their financial arrangements to the League of Nations in order to restore them to something like solvency."

An ironic contrast is presented in the unemployment conditions in "defeated Germany," according to Berlin press correspondents, who inform us that the unemployment wave which is sweeping the world has "left Germany in the best condition of any of the great industrial nations except France." A boom in industry, stimulated by the low value of the mark in other countries, absorbed the idle men and women until, late in September, the unemployed numbered only 383,000. This number is said to be decreasing steadily, and shows "a progressive decline in unemployment in Germany in the past twelve months." In France American correspondents report that while that country is the "greatest sufferer of all the Allies in the war" she stands, as far as unemployment is considered, in the best position of any of the Allied and associated nations. Against the millions out of work in Great Britain and the United States, and 500,000 in Italy and 100,000 in Switzerland, writes one correspondent, "careful research on unemployment in France shows it is not a problem here."

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RUSSIA IN TRANSFORMATION

NEW ECONOMIC POLICY in Russia promises to bring as great a change as did the Bolshevik revolution, according to Riga dispatches, and the change is not from Communism to Capitalism but rather from State Socialism to Individualism—from bureaucracy to personal initiative. On the economic side the aim is to stimulate production of food and manufactured goods, we are told, and to reestablish a normal system of money. On the administrative side the intent is to abolish routine red tape and procrastination in order to make way for strictly business methods.

APOLOGIZING TO THE DEAD.

LENINE: "I beg your pardon—the mistake is mine!"

—*Le Matin* (Paris).

In the beautiful perfection of Soviet theory no word has ever been uttered about that bane of reactionary systems, namely, "red tape." In fact, all the red in the Soviet system has been supposed to be used in flags and proclamations; but now the London *Daily Telegraph* discovers a sample of red tape at its reddest in the letter of a Russian woman refugee from Moscow, who experienced all the comic complexities of its winding in the very tragic circumstance of seeking a serum for her husband, who was desperately ill. Writing in *The Rul*, a Russian newspaper published in Berlin, she admits that her natural impetuosity under the conditions sent her straight to the bacteriological institute, where the serum is stored. She had a doctor's prescription, which availed her naught, however, and she was informed that she must have an order from the special bureau in the Commissariat for Health. She tells us then:

"Next morning about twelve (it is useless to go before) I hastened to the Commissariat. There they began by telling me that before coming to them I should have gone to the local sanitary authority. But my palpitations became so bad that they took mercy upon me. After having waited for two hours I received a document with three signatures. For this I was obliged to go into three different rooms and to sign in two large registers. After this I went with the paper to another institution, a sub-commissariat. The inquiry sent me to room No. 28. After a long walk through what had been large halls and spacious corridors, but now full of the usual filth and partitioned in all directions with coarse, unpainted boarding, I got at last to room No. 28. The place was full of angry female officials (nowadays we are all irritable). A long parley convinced me that No. 28 was the wrong room and that my real destination was No. 32. There I found a very nice gentleman, who immediately decided that I must go to room No. 37. Two oldish solemn men sitting there looked at my paper from both sides. They consulted gravely, and finally decided that I must go to No. 40. There another nice gentleman immediately discovered that my business was very pressing, and sent me into the next room to his secretary, who, having made several cabalistic pencil marks on my document, sent me on to No. 38. The young lady there decided that time was up and that I must return next day."

But the lady seeking the serum wheedled this woman official into entering her document in a register, and giving it to a messenger "to put on the desk of somebody in the next room," and what happened follows:

"I do not know how long the paper would have remained on the desk if the gentleman from No. 40 had not come in. He was very sympathetic and told the messenger to bring the paper back. The document was again entered into another fat register, I signed for it, and went to No. 28, where they made a mark. Then the same thing was repeated in No. 32. Then they sent me back to No. 28. There four people got busy on me at once. The document was entered into two other fat registers, and then it was quite taken away from me and another paper given to me instead. Then it really became late, and I was told to return next morning. I did so. In No. 28 I had to sign again in two registers, received two slips, signed again for these, and was at last free to go to the laboratory. There I had to sign only three times, waited only half an hour, and received a splendid German serum, of which, it appears, there is a great stock, but few people have the patience to go through the mill to obtain it."

Bolshevik admissions of Communism's failure are shown by the *Daily Telegraph* in an appeal by the Central Executive Committee of the Third Internationale in Moscow to its Bureau in Western Europe, in which we read that "at present the entire foundations of the Internationale are being undermined from within by the black elementary force of millions of starving people."

AND THE TSAR IS THE CAUSE OF IT ALL.

LENINE: "Let me explain: These people are victims of the Tsarist régime, which got them into the habit of eating every day!"

—*Le Figaro* (Paris).

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

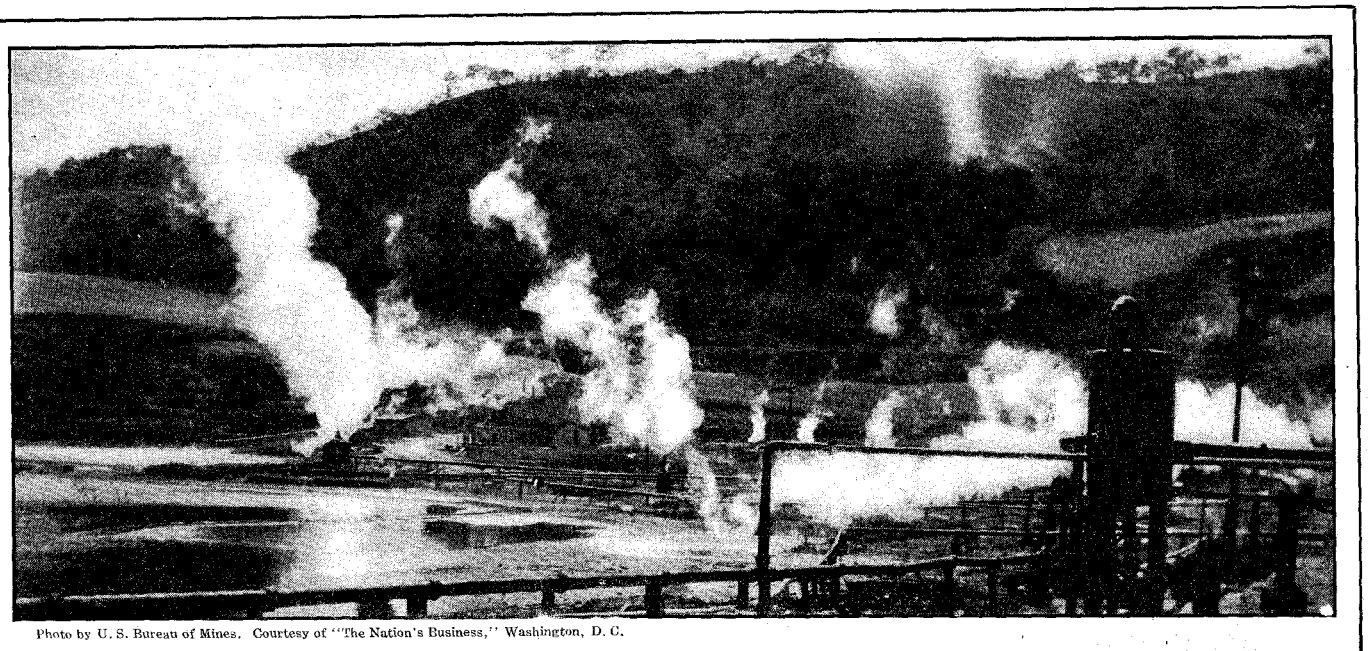

Photo by U. S. Bureau of Mines. Courtesy of "The Nation's Business," Washington, D. C.

VOLCANIC SPRINGS YIELDING 6,600 TO 30,800 POUNDS OF STEAM AN HOUR, AT LARDERELLO, ITALY.

HITCH YOUR ENGINE TO A VOLCANO

HEAT FROM THE EARTH'S CENTRAL STORE might doubtless be made available by boring down to it. This has been more than once proposed, but the huge expense has prevented. The earth's internal heat, however, is not everywhere at great depths. In volcanic regions it comes near to the surface; when there is an eruption it overflows without any boring. In Italy, ready-made steam has been used for years as a power source, and this use has now been greatly expanded, as we learn from an article by Warren Bishop in *The Nation's Business* (Washington, October). Engineers have often advised us to harness the waterfalls, says this magazine in its sub-heading; but there is something novel in the idea of hitching your engine to a volcano and sitting back to watch it run. To reduce the cost of living, begins Mr. Bishop, we must reduce the cost of motion and the first step is the wiser use of our stored-up power. He goes on:

"But what of a country where water power is out of reach and coal and oil must be imported? Here's one answer:

"Hitch your engine to a volcano, not a live, active volcano, but one that has simmered down after a few hundred or a few thousand centuries and now contents itself with spouting up steam.

"That has been done with success in Italy, and in Hawaii a movement is on foot to puncture the outer slopes of Kilauea. The last territorial legislature had before it a bill appropriating $25,000 for experimental borings, but it failed to pass.

"The Italian use of latent steam of volcanic origin is in Tuscany, near the ancient Etruscan city of Volterra, one of the world's oldest centers of civilization. Here, distributed over an area of about forty square miles, are natural steam springs, the last breathings of a volcano extinct so long ago that every surface indication of it has been worn away.

"This ready-made supply of steam had been known to man for centuries, and for centuries man had kept away from it as an evil omen. Then about 130 years ago two Italian chemists discovered boric acid in the water that boiled out of the earth. Up to that time most of the world's supply of borax had been brought from Tibet.

"A century or more ago, Larderel, a Frenchman, started the first plant for the extraction of boric acid from these springs and soon was supplying a great part of the world's needs. As the demand increased it was found necessary to have more steam, and artificial 'steam wells' were driven around the natural springs.

"Unlike oil wells, Tuscany's steam springs give no signs of drying up. The springs around Larderello, the center of the boric acid industry, yield from 6,600 to 30,800 pounds of steam an hour. Just whence the steam comes let geologists argue. It can be had for the drilling at half a dozen places from five to twenty miles distant. Steam naturally suggested power. Some ten years before the war, Prince Ginori Conti, the head of the boric acid works, turned the natural steam directly into a piston engine. It worked, and a larger one was built to drive the dynamo that lit the boric acid works at Larderello. That engine has now been running fifteen years.

"Not long before the war a more ambitious plan was begun. It was decided to build a turbo-generator of 250 kilowatts. In this larger project natural steam is used as fuel rather than as direct motive power. There were fears as to the effect of the gases in the steam on turbine blades and difficulties in condensing these gases.

"With this equipment power was provided for various of the company's plants and sent to Volterra, more than thirty miles away. So this ancient Etruscan city, with a history that goes back to centuries before Christ, was the first to draw its electric power from the underground heat of the globe.

"Now the power plant has been greatly expanded. Three units of 2,500 kilowatts each were installed during the war and a fourth is under way. Volcanic steam is used as the heating principle, generating pure water steam somewhat as in the ordinary water tube boiler. Power is sent to Siena and on to Florence, some fifty miles away, to Leghorn, to Piombino and to Massa. A still larger power plant is being planned at Lago."

Other parts of Italy, we are told, are awake to the possibilities of volcanic heat as a source of power. Her fuel needs are well known. Experimental borings are being made near Naples at the Solfatara, a small extinct volcano. All over the world are regions of recent volcanic action where boiling springs and natural steam jets may yet turn factory wheels and light houses. Prince Conti's success led the scientists of the Geophysical Laboratory in Washington to suggest that Hawaii's sugar planta-

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tions might find a source of power in Kilauea. The problem is more difficult of approach than was that at Larderello, for boring would be vastly more difficult. Mr. Bishop continues:

"Japan is another example. The largest producer of coal in Asia, she has the smallest reserves, but she has hot springs with possibilities of power. In New Zealand are jets of natural steam, and most of her natural supply of coal is of low grade, so that she annually imports half a million tons. The west coast of South America presents the same situation, scanty coal supplies and obvious sources of volcanic heat.

"What of the continental United States? We are constantly being warned of our lessening coal reserves and our disappearing supply of oil, but here and there are scattered boiling springs and volcanoes whose surface activity is at a minimum. Wherever there are hot springs or spouts of steam of volcanic origin there are possibilities of usable power. Mt. Lassen and Mt. Hood are two places which come to mind. Out in Sonoma county, California, an enterprising resort proprietor is trying to find out if he can light and heat his hotel from his hot springs.

"We may not have to draw on Yellowstone Park to heat and light our Western Empire, but it is one of the things that could be done, and done, the scientists say, with a minimum of disfigurement to the scenic beauty of that wonderland."

CLEANING UP THE OIL CAMPS

SANITARY CONDITIONS in the average oil camp or in a "boom" oil town are so imperfect as practically to invite the visitation of a costly fire or epidemic, according to a recent report by C. P. Bowie, petroleum engineer, issued by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Such communities usually have no water supply, or a wholly inadequate one. Garbage and decaying vegetable matter, tin cans, old rags and scrap paper lie in heaps about temporary structures or are strewn over vacant lots. Flies swarm and the atmosphere reeks with offensive odors. To quote further an abstract prepared by the Bureau:

"Many oil men employ the contract system of drilling, which almost eliminates the tendency of companies to build camps or small towns over which they may exercise personal supervision as to housing and sanitation. In the contract system, the company bargains for the development of its holdings with a contractor who provides, at a stipulated price, the material and labor for drilling the wells. The system relieves the company of all responsibility except its financial obligations to the contractor.

"The contractor engages his drillers, tool dressers, and laborers. Most of them are brought from outside districts, and if oil is found and the field gives promise of commercial production, the oil workers are followed by freighters, 'jitney' drivers, restaurant keepers, inn-keepers, and the innumerable small-trades people who, with their families, go to make up the population of such districts. So it is that a stretch of trackless prairie sometimes becomes, almost overnight, a community numbering thousands of people who establish themselves in temporary buildings, tents, dugouts, lean-to shelters, or even within four topless walls of burlap, or in the open. These mushroom communities have been aptly termed 'rag towns.' Ranger, Desdemona, and Burk-Burnett, Texas, were towns of this type in 1919. While it is admitted that the sanitation conditions in such communities are deplorable, it has been argued that they are the results of extraneous circumstances and will be remedied as soon as conditions become normal, but experience has shown that so-called 'normal' conditions are never attained until such a community has been visited by costly fires and epidemics. In fact, 'normal' conditions are not established until the field has been proved a success or failure, which often takes months or even years.

"The responsibility for the betterment of such conditions plainly belongs to the State governments; broadly speaking, all the States have legislation adequate to cope with these exigencies. The enforcement of the laws, however, too often is left to the community itself and rests in the hands of a few men, who either think that they can not afford to run the risk of antagonizing their neighbors by the enforcement of ordinances, or are so engrossed in business that they are indifferent to the responsibilities entrusted to them. Therefore, the neglect of those in authority to meet these responsibilities brings hardship and unnecessary misery to a class of migratory workers who may be especially susceptible to the influences of social unrest.

"The employer is also a sufferer. He meets a material loss through the 'soldiering' of discontented workers, petty strikes, and an enormous turnover in his force of laborers. Experience has shown that insanitary conditions may decrease the working efficiency of the men 25 per cent.

"In the older oil fields, the Bureau of Mines finds that the sanitary conditions about oil wells are practically the same as the sanitary conditions of the surrounding country. The oilworkers usually live at the farmhouses in the vicinity, and as production in the oil fields becomes settled, the pumping of the wells is carried on by farm laborers or by men who live in the neighboring towns. Sanitary conditions in these districts are seldom all that can be desired; they are, however, much superior to conditions in the new oil fields of less populated districts."

RECREATIONAL DEFECTS OF THE MOVIES.

WHILE THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE of the moving picture is under frequent discussion, its recreational value seems to have been taken for granted. Yet even this is sharply called in question by Prof. G. T. W. Patrick of the University of Iowa, in an article entitled "The Play of a Nation," contributed to *The Scientific Monthly* (Utica, N. Y.). Professor Patrick's article is somewhat general, but we quote only so much of it as refers to the play-value of the movies. One point in their favor, he begins, is that they are accessible and available. They satisfy vicariously the love of adventure, the roaming instinct, the delight in the new and the strange and the wonderful. They divert the weary soul and relieve the strain upon the will. They bring a glimpse of fairyland into lives that are drab and prosy. To those who have no beauty in their surroundings, beauty is brought in many forms upon the screen. But when this is said, he goes on, all is said:

"Good play is out of doors and involves the larger fundamental muscles of the trunk and legs, and for children this is primary and indispensable. They must be active in play and all sedentary people must be active in play. It is bad enough that children should be confined in a schoolroom five precious hours of the day. It is worse if they are penned in between a desk and a seat. For such children to spend still other hours of the day or evening or any hours of their holidays in confinement is serious, and especially in these days of universal reading, when old and young alike spend so many hours sitting, reading fascinating books of fiction, and interesting magazines and papers.

"In the moving-picture theater the bodily confinement is complete and uncompromising. In the schoolroom the child can at least wriggle. In the movies the attention is so wrapt as to result in a statue-like rigidity of the whole body for hours. For adults this is unfortunate; for children it is fatal. Many moving-picture theaters are stuffy. Most of them are crowded. The physical conditions are thus the worst possible from the standpoint of recreational needs.

"As regards the use of the sense-organs, the eye, overworked among our modern reading people, gains no rest from moving pictures, but is taxed to the very utmost and kept under strain for hours. To what extent the eyes will suffer from the movng pictures, I am not here discussing. I am only pointing out the failure of the movies to conform in this respect to recreational requirements. The relations of the eye and ear to our modern life are such that good music is of far greater value as recreation and relaxation than any appeal to the eye. If our play is to take the form of any entertainment on the stage, good music in any form, whether in concert, recital, folk songs, or opera, would seem to be deserving a very high place.

"Another aspect of the moving pictures in their relation to the human mind, which must be taken into account, is their effect upon the emotions. The emotional flooding of the mind which the spectator experiences probably has no recreational value in itself. In the legitimate drama this tumult of the emotions, tempered by the human voice and by all the settings of real art, may be for the adult a harmless accompaniment of esthetic enjoyment. In the moving pictures such frequent and excessive overflow of the emotional life can hardly fail to disturb the delicate balance between real life and its natural emotional response. Certain films widely exhibited to large audiences draw too heavily upon the emotions. Old-time revivalists have been censured for working upon the feelings of their hearers by

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appeals to the very intimate and personal experiences connected with birth, death and marriage. These tales were innocent compared with the harrowing scenes sometimes presented on the screen. Tears flow and the breast heaves, but the natural expression of emotional states through action is prohibited. In real life such emotional situations lead to action. In the movies nothing happens. The natural response is lacking.

"We must conclude therefore that from the standpoint of the psychology of play, the movies offer little of recreational value, while for children they may be the source of the most pernicious mischief. The physical decadenee which is anyway threatening our people because of our modern life of comfort, ease, and inactivity, with its excessive demands upon the brain and its neglect of physical development, is likely to receive a considerable impetus from the moving pictures."

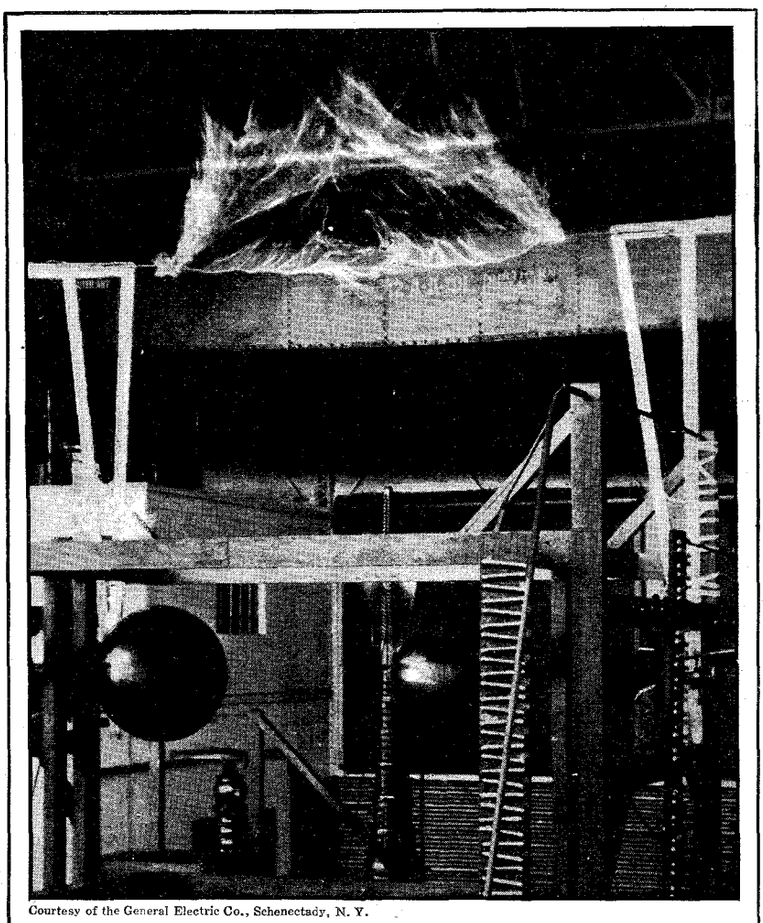
When society comes to its senses and sweeps bad pictures from the stage, then, says Professor Patrick, the question of the recreational and educational value of the movies will be more carefully raised. The recreational value, he is sure, is slight, while the educational value he considers greatly overestimated. The child learns by doing, not by seeing. What is important is that he himself should learn to contribute to human utilities. He continues:

"Mr. Chesterton says that our modern people do not know how to amuse themselves because they are not free men. Our amusements are mechanical, as our whole life is. We have to be amused by machinery, such as the cinema and the automobile. True recreation is that in which we ourselves participate. There must be action and self-expression.

"It will not do to lay all the evils of the present time—and they are very threatening—upon our institutions nor upon the war. To a considerable extent they have their source in the unstable brain of the individual. Our material and social environment is changing very rapidly, while the human brain and body are changing little or not at all.

"Nothing would do more towards the solution of our social problems than providing healthful and harmonizing recreations for the nation. The way to do this may be beset with difficulties but the true approach seems to be through the public schools. The cultivation of good taste in selecting our amusements would do something, but practical results will be more likely to follow the enlarged opportunities for good sports and healthful plays and a revision of our school program in the direction of the English system, in which sports and play are an integral part of public school curriculum."

In conclusion Professor Patrick says that the three recreations of the great body of the American people—the dance, the movies, the automobile—"do not rank high in real recreational value"; one has "a doubtful social value" and one "a pernicious influence."



Courtesy of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A MILLION VOLTS JUMPING A NEEDLE GAP OF NINE FEET.

Below is seen a sphere gap also used for testing high voltage.

POWER AT A MILLION VOLTS

SUCCESSFUL GENERATION OF ELECTRIC POWER at more than one million volts has just been accomplished at the high voltage engineering laboratory of the General Electric Company at Pittsfield, Mass., we are told by *The Railway Review* (Chicago,). The power, which was generated in the company's plant, was "stepped up" by transformer equipment until the electric pressure reached the enormous voltage of one million. An arc was formed across a gap nine feet wide. The actual transmission was for a short distance only, within the building, but it was sufficient to indicate the feasibility of sending electric energy for much greater distances than have heretofore been practicable. We read:

"Physical laws applying to high voltage phenomena were found to hold good at these enormous potentials. Tests were made on strings of standard ten-inch suspension insulators up to 1,100,000 volts. The laws in relation to the loss through radiation from the conductor were checked and found to hold. A short transmission line was tested and results indicated that a line using four-inch diameter conductors or larger would be necessary at 1,000,000 volts.

"The successful conclusion of the tests is the result of more than thirty years of constant experimentation during which time transmission voltages have arisen steadily from the first 15,000-volt line built in Pittsfield in 1891. The voltage range and the distance for which electric current can be transmitted have been greatly increased since then. A power line is now under construction in California which will carry current for a distance of approximately 250 miles, and this plant will in itself establish a record. The apparatus for it was made in Pittsfield. The successful transmission of electric energy at a million volts points out the possibilities of covering much greater distances if necessary.

"The high voltage engineering laboratory and transformer testing plant at the Pittsfield works is unique among such establishments in the United States. The building contains complete power transformer testing facilities, and the high voltage laboratory where work requiring potentials well up into hundreds of thousands of volts is carried on. The high voltage laboratory is the only one of the kind capable of reproducing with any degree of similarity the high potential occurring in actual transmission practise. The General Electric Co. expended nearly a million dollars in building and equipping this feature of the Pittsfield plant. There are about one and one-half miles of bar copper and approximately 57 miles of cable in the testing equipment. The total weight of the copper in the installation is nearly 100 tons, and its cost was approximately $100,000. The high voltage transformer used there has the highest voltage rating of any in the United States with the exception of a duplicate at the Schenectady works of the same company."

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MOTORING AND TYPHOID

THE CITY-DWELLER is apparently in greater danger of contracting disease when he is touring in the country than when he stays at home. He does not have to be particular about his drinking water at home, for the Board of Health sees to all that. So in the country he drinks everything watery that he runs across, and frequently is ill in consequence. For years, we are told by a writer in *Public Works* (New York), it has been common for health officials to expect a greater or less increase in the typhoid rate in the late summer and early fall, such cases having been contracted chiefly by drinking impure water at resorts, and being classified as "vacation typhoid." During the past few years the water supplies in popular resorts have been pretty well looked after, and most of the cases of "vacation typhoid" probably have been caused by impure well water at farmhouses and boarding-houses. We read:

"During the past two or three years the enormous increase in the amount of automobile touring has greatly augmented the danger of typhoid contracted on these pleasure trips. Not only are those touring through the country liable to drink from polluted wells or streams, but, in certain sections of the country especially, a great many of them camp out at points in more or less common use, generally on the outskirts of cities. Since in the majority of cases these camping places are under no supervision whatever, their condition from the point of view of sanitation soon becomes dangerous to campers, and there is great probability that many of them may become centers of typhoid dissemination.

"The United States Public Health Service is looking into this matter, paying especial attention to the national parks, endeavoring to make them safe and sanitary for the vast numbers who have recently taken to touring them. On May 15 the service sent its first sanitary engineers into Yellowstone, Mt. Rainier, Yosemite and Grand Canyon parks, while other engineers are being sent to the other parks as they become available. In the largest and most popular parks, such as Yellowstone, it will be necessary for a sanitarian to remain all summer. The work of the health service consists in examining and protecting health supplies, disposing of garbage and sewage, inspecting milk and food and the way they are handled, providing for camp policing and sanitation, and preventing malaria. Malaria-carrying mosquitoes have been found in Yosemite Park and special efforts are being made to eradicate them there and prevent them from obtaining a foothold in other parks.

"A number of cities, especially in the West, have provided special camping places near their boundaries where water and sanitary facilities are provided, and which are under a more or less continuous supervision. From a health view, if from no other, it is desirable that all such camping places be under strict supervision of some State, county or city authority.

"The State Highway Department of Pennsylvania has received hundreds of inquiries relative to possible camping sites on the highways of that State and finds that few, if any, municipalities provide such sites. It is reported that there are no suitable locations for camping in the vicinity of Philadelphia, but the automobile club of that city is endeavoring to provide camp grounds on Roosevelt Boulevard. On the Lincoln Highway there are scores of camp sites along the Juniata River, and there are numerous places between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh on this highway where private land owners permit tourists to occupy their ground. A number of local motor clubs throughout the State have arranged for free camping sites, but so far as can be learned no municipalities of the State have charge of any of these sites, nor does it appear that there are any special precautions taken towards insuring sanitary conditions. Even in the notice sent out by the State Highway Department 'it is urged upon all users of sites that they gather up waste paper and other debris upon leaving', but no warning is given of the danger of insanitary practises.

"It would seem as though all State health departments should take action in this matter, posting signs at all places used either with or without permission by numbers of touring parties, giving instructions as to where safe water may be obtained, advising the boiling of doubtful water, and giving instructions for sanitary use of the grounds. In addition, they should arrange to secure in some way an enforcement of sanitary regulations relative to the use of camping sites, either directly through their own agents or through the nearest local boards of health. It would seem probable that funds for the payment of at least a considerable part of the cost of this oversight might be obtained by contributions by State or local motor clubs, since it is the motorists themselves who would chiefly be benefited by the enforcement of such sanitary regulations."

TIME TO FIGHT THE PLAGUE

PLAGUE BELTED THE WORLD in 1914. The war gave it time to dig itself in, and it is now well established. If the nations of the earth desire to avoid a great outbreak they must take united action, says an editorial writer in *The Nation's Health* (Washington). Now is the time for international work; when the outbreak comes, the opportunity to ward it off will be past. Sanitary officers, the writer thinks, should feel apprehensive over the present plague situation. Prior to the war, bubonic plague had become established in China, India, the West Coast of Africa, and in the rural districts of central California. These acted as reservoirs from which plague flowed out from time to time to gain a foothold in new territory. He continues:

"If there was a concentrated rodent population and rats had free access to human habitations, the epidemic, in the absence of intelligent control operations, was large in proportion to the population. If, on the other hand, there was a sparseness of rodent or human population, or if human beings dwelt for the most part in a rat-free environment, only a few sporadic human cases occurred. If the city rat lived in fairly close proximity to the suburban and rural wild rodent, plague would be passed to the latter with a gradual lowering of virulence, the production of chronic plague, and the establishment of residual focus.

"While the experiences of the Public Health Service in California demonstrated how well nigh impossible is the eradication of such a focus, they also showed the practicability of delimiting the infected area and of preventing the spread of the disease into urban centers.

"Just prior to the war with Germany, plague was reported in Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Cuba, Louisiana, and California, in the Western Hemisphere; in the Azores and Russia; in Turkey, Arabia, Persia, Ceylon, India, Siam, Indo-China, Dutch East Indies, the Straits Settlements, the Philippines, China and Japan; in Egypt, Morocco, Tripoli, Senegal, British East Africa, German East Africa, Zanzibar, and Mauritius; in Australia, Hawaii and New Caledonia. In other words, on June 30, 1914, plague belted the world.

"Then submarines and raiders began to infest the seas; in a moment the shipping of the world was diverted to the carriage of munitions; steamships moved in convoys; international maritime schedules were rearranged, and many hitherto busy ports were temporarily abandoned; the fleets of the globe were taken over by the Allies; production fell off enormously; world commerce underwent a complete metamorphosis. In spite of this tremendous change, the Armistice found plague distributed practically as it was at the beginning of the war five years before. In other words, while commerce had not spread the disease, civilization had been too busy in its fight for self-preservation to wage warfare against pestilence.

"In the period of readjustment which succeeded, the nations found themselves impoverished and for the most part that condition still prevails. People who are struggling for the barest necessities of life cannot appreciate the necessity for plague eradication, therefore plague has had seven years in which to dig itself in and to establish chronic enzootic foci.

"Just now ship movement is still below the pre-war average rate. World commerce will keep pace with the return of prosperity and correspondingly the potentialities of plague diffusion will increase. If plague is actively combated now while shipping is slack, those potentialities will not be realized. Plague can be more cheaply fought now than later and future losses from disastrous quarantine may be avoided.

"Some international agency should at once commence an organized campaign against plague. The world menace of the disease should be signalized to the nations, and infected ports should be stimulated and assisted to the end that plague repressive measures be immediately instituted. What has been done in stamping out yellow fever indicates how successful such movements could be. The energetic prosecution of a world-wide anti-plague campaign is to-day the crying sanitary need."

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TO RESURRECT THE OLD WOODEN CAR

THE OLD WOODEN FREIGHT CARS that have been taking up track room by thousands, are to be furbished up, reinforced, given a new coat of paint and put to work again. Railroads are thinking up ways of saving an honest penny as well as of turning it. To the public, holding its breath and waiting expectantly for the rates to sag a little, the saving proposition looks like an eminently sensible one. So when you see the faithful old wooden "box" or "flat" trundling past your Pullman window, forbear to smile, and nod approval instead. During the war, we are told by a writer in *The Railway Review* (Chicago), many railroads found the cost of maintenance on these cars so high that they concluded it was cheaper to remove them from service and dismantle them than to repair and keep them in use. This attitude seems reasonable, when one takes into consideration the cost of switching, delay to traffic, damage to freight, and repairs. Yet many roads have found the cause of this great outlay and have removed it; thus keeping the old cars in service and earning from them a good revenue. He continues:

"It is poor economy to allow these cars to stand around, taking up track room, becoming more and more dilapidated, and not earning a penny. Just now seems to be the opportune time to make ready to take care of these cars when the order comes. If one road finds it economical to rebuild the majority, there is no good reason why others can not do likewise.

"No doubt many of the wooden cars have been useless so long that they are hopelessly decayed, but most of them have only a few weak parts, and these can be strengthened, making the car almost as good as new. Some roads have a large percentage of wooden cars, as they have not done much buying since the heavier engines were put into service. The idea of destroying all these cars is not to be thought of.

"A careful inspection should be made of every wooden car on hand, and those decayed or wrecked beyond repair should be dismantled at once. The necessary salvage to repair the remaining cars should be saved. A careful estimate should be made of the cost of rebuilding these cars and the program worked out so that everything will be ready to order the material and do the work when the time comes.

"There is no improvement on the new modern car that can not be applied to the old wooden car, and that at very little more expense. Parts now are made that strengthen every weak part of these cars, and it seems a mistake to destroy all of them. Many parts on the old car are standard on the modern car, and enough improvements can be put on the old car to make it really valuable."

All these betterments, we are told, can be applied to the old car for the same amount which they cost on the new one, and without disturbing the other parts of the car to any extent. To quote further:

"Although old cars have depreciated, many to-day are worth more than they cost when new, owing to the advances in material and labor. The prices of new equipment have increased, in some cases over 200 per cent. A car that cost $1,250 in 1912, costs $3,000 at the present time.

"The claim can not be substantiated that these cars are too small and, for that reason, are out of date, for there is still a demand for small cars. Many of the 100,000 capacity cars to-day are hauling less than one of these small cars will hold.

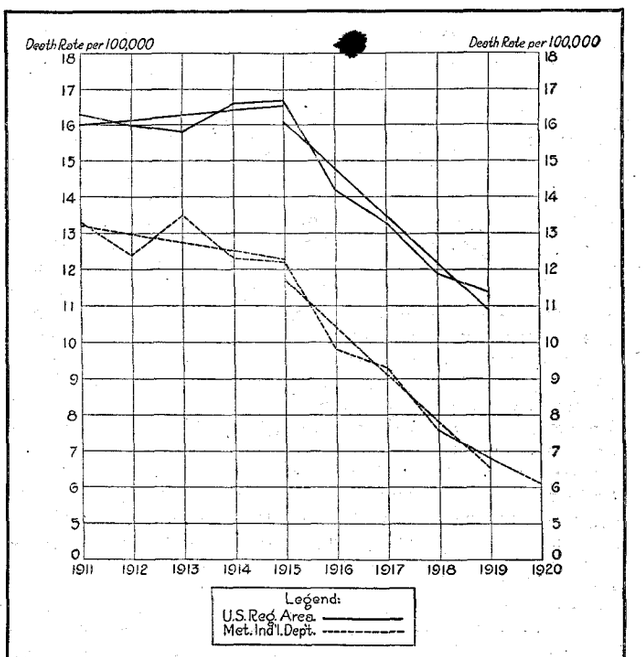
"Often when inspection is left to the car foreman, he is too rigid in his decisions, and a car that should be rebuilt will be recommended for dismantling. Perhaps his error is because he does not understand the value of the old car, or it may be that he is overburdened with work and does not have the facilities to handle anything in addition. Facilities must be provided to make the rehabilitation of these cars profitable.

"It costs money in these days to dismantle cars—money which could be used much more advantageously in building up. Every time a car is torn down, another must be built to take its place, if the same amount of business is to be handled; hence this is a serious question: 'What are you going to do with the old wooden cars?' "

MORE SUICIDES—WHY?

SUICIDE IS AGAIN on the increase, according to *The Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (New York). There are indications, it says, that the downward trend in the suicide death-rate which has continued since 1915 has received a decided check this year. We read:

"During the first seven months of 1921, the rate from suicide among more than thirteen million industrial policyholders was 7.3 per 100,000, which is an increase of 26 per cent. over the rate for the corresponding period of 1920. Other observers have noted the same facts in their respective fields. The National Committee for Mental Hygiene has called attention to the marked increase in the number of suicides, especially among ex-soldiers and others



SUICIDE RATE PER 100,000 FOR TEN YEARS.

The unbroken lines above show the rate for the general population; the broken lines below show the rate for wage-earners in a large industrial insurance company. The decrease from 1915 to 1920 has halted, we are told, and the rate is now rising again.

in the general population. The suicide rates of the past ten years present some very interesting characteristics as shown on the accompanying graph. This graph points out that there have been two distinct periods within the last decade. First, there are the years 1911 to 1915, which preceded the intense industrial activity incident to the war. They were years of below-average economic prosperity, and we find only slight changes in the suicide death-rate during this period. Wage-earners show a slight decline; the general population of the Registration Area a slight increase. But in neither case are the changes of great significance. The second period, beginning with 1915, shows marked changes. These were the war years of great economic expansion and increased prosperity for the great body of the American people. Every year, both among the insured and the general population, recorded marked declines in the suicide rate. The straight lines in the graph show the sharp tendency toward reduction. In 1920, the rate among insured wage-earners was less than one-half what it had been in 1911. Yet, in the later months of 1920, a fundamental change seems to have set in which has continued throughout the first seven months of 1921. Month after month, the suicide rate is mounting over the corresponding figures for the months of 1920, and it is very likely that the rate for the whole year will be higher than for the preceding one. It is an interesting problem to know whether the unemployment situation of the last year is, in fact, responsible for the observed conditions as to suicide. Are suicide rates a very sensitive index of the prevailing economic well-being of the people? It would seem so."

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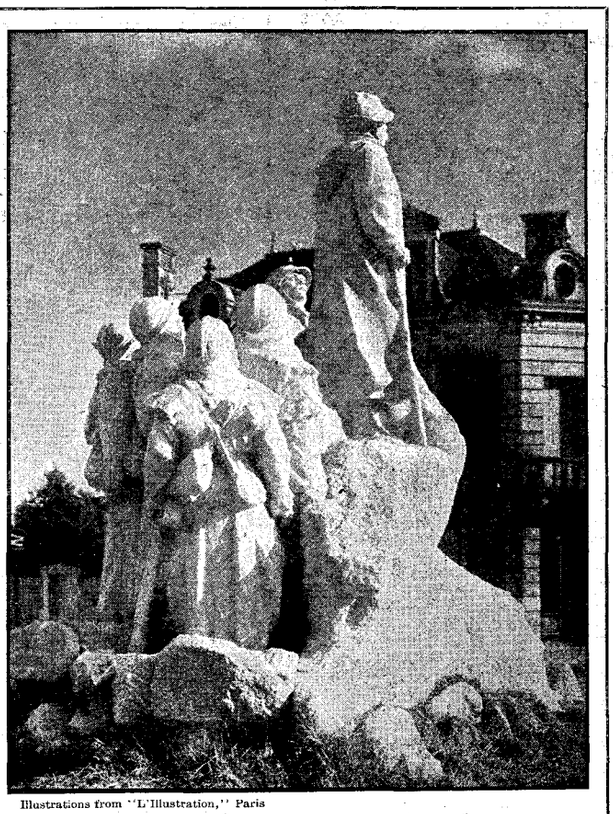
LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

CLEMENCEAU AND HIS POILUS ETERNALIZED IN STONE

MR. WILSON HAS NO STATUE erected to recognize his leadership of the nation in the war, tho he is to have a "Foundation" to perpetuate his ideals. Mr. Lloyd George has his; Clemenceau has his, and precedent even was created when the "Tiger" delivered the address at the unveiling of his replica in stone. Clemenceau could face himself, but not the photographers. He ordered them to go or he would quit the stand. When they demurred he ordered the Prefect "to throw them out by the neck if they wouldn't go otherwise." Along with Clemenceau are honored the soldiers of the Vendée, for it is at Sainte-Hermine, where the "Tiger," spent his youth, that this statue is now erected. His words cabled to American papers sound the old note:



Illustrations from "L'Illustration," Paris

CITIZENS OF THE VENDÉE.

Clemenceau and his poilus in the trenches. The statue erected at Sainte-Hermine in honor of "the Tiger."

"We know that the victory belongs to all the Allies. We should not be worthy of ourselves if we forgot it. It is not less apparent to-day that proof came for the need of alliance as soon as their arms fell from the hands of the enemy.

"I felt that on the first day, and prompt confirmation has not been lacking.

"The danger of falling back into old formations became at once apparent. Our war of the Entente would have been a derisive adventure if it had not forever slammed the door on such a worn-out policy.

"We have all need for each other on an equal footing. It is on the prosaic calculation of our interests in the full light of day that the future ought to be founded. We have all given too much of ourselves to the common cause not to keep our respect for it, and we feel profoundly the necessity for unity in times of difficulty.

"Does not the size of modern war forbid any one to think of militarism? Our conscience, our sentiments, our wishes are for peace, and we will never lose a chance of giving proof of that. Let there then be no hidden thoughts representing us as an eventual danger, and, above all, let none make the mistake of making a show which could be mistaken by Germany to be an advance of sympathy at compound interest.

"Germany sought domination by an extortionate race. As long as she has not abandoned this foolish dream, the alliance cannot weaken, except to the detriment of that one among us who gives way. Our watchword should be this: Neither to dominate nor to be dominated; peace of equity for all the world.

"At Versailles, we made Germany bow the knee. How, then, has she been allowed to forget it?"

His respects are paid to us also in "no measured terms" as the reporter reminds us:

"For the maintenance of peace, our allies felt the necessity of offering us their concurrence, without waiting for the French negotiator to ask for it. With this object, they made engagements which one day they will be reminded of. Thanks to the Treaty of Versailles, their acts at this moment are being decided by ours.

"I see that at this moment every one is magnificently busy about assuring the peace of the world in the Far East. We can wish only success for such a noble enterprise. But we are manifestly of the world, and the Pacific Ocean is a considerable way away, while our frontier is near to Germany. Why not, then, recognize that all just causes are rigorously bound together?

"The Washington Conference might find in the actual state of affairs a fine occasion to redress the faults of execution which are to-day apparent.

"More than ever the interests of peoples are intertwined. The appeal of France should be heard by all to assure a durable condition of peace in Europe, without which nothing can be established.

"America wishes universal peace as much as France and England. That was the meaning of her intervention on our side against Germany. What a strange epilog, then, if she had summoned the representatives of civilization only to tell them of her disinterestedness in the cause of humanity for which she had spilled so much blood. That could not be.

"No one, in truth, can refuse to consider the French question from the same point of view as the question of the Pacific. And, if any one should make the attempt, all peoples would not be long in disavowing him. For the circle of human solidarity never ceases to grow, and our contemporaries are beginning to learn to fear for themselves when they have given others cause for fear."

In The Associated Press dispatch some variants of the foregoing with some additional phrases are given of the speech whose keynote was "Remember":

"Let us remember and let us keep from substituting by vain words the acts which are expected of the country. Let us remember France's motto, 'Live in the Peace of Justice or Perish.'

"Victory was a victory by all the Allies. But as soon as the enemy was disarmed the trouble commenced in the Entente. At Versailles we bended Germany's knee. Why has she been permitted to forget it? We hold her signature to undertakings which count no longer. Yesterday we were the victors. Let no one place us in the situation where we ask whether we still are victors.

"I am not here to accuse any one. Evil came from the fact that chiefs with the powers of subordinates wielded control that had to be controlled.

"We showed supreme weakness—we lacked nothing, neither in right nor in power. It is not too late to say that reparations and securities are inseparable terms; that each Frenchman is

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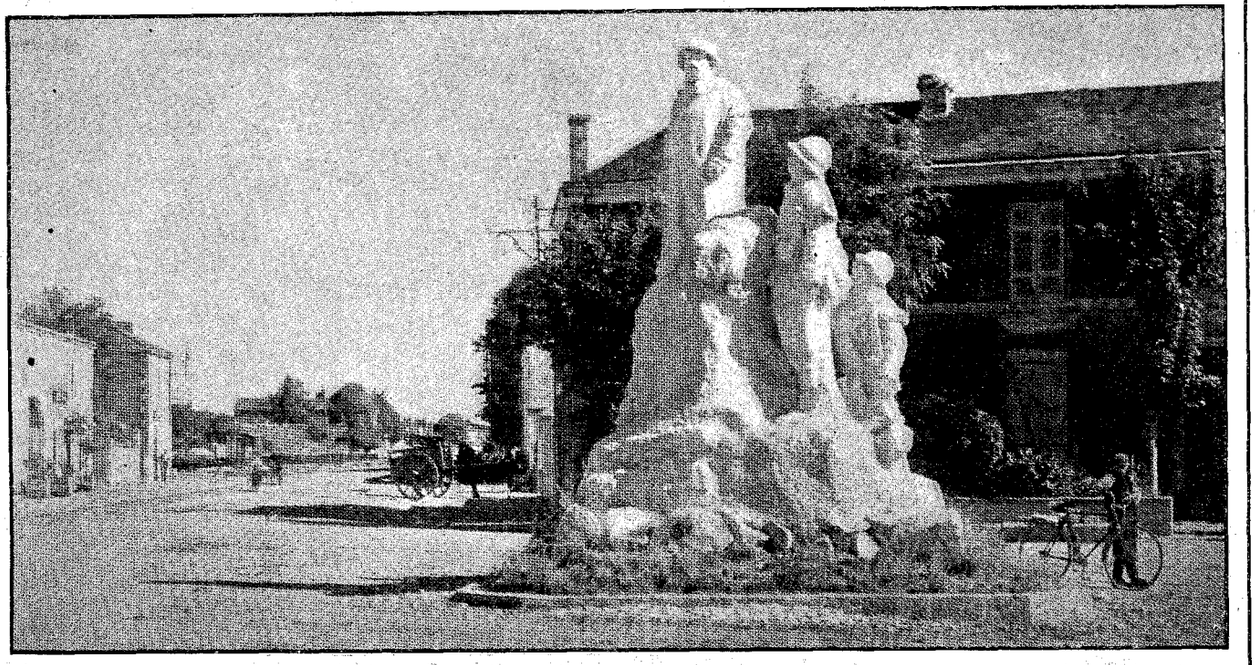

WHAT THE MOTORIST SEES BY A FRENCH WAYSIDE.

The sculptor, Sicard, tried to realize the "Tiger's" two phrases: "It is not I who am interesting, it is the poilus," and "I make war!"

worth one German, and that France renounces nothing of what is due her."

In *L'Illustration* (Paris) is this picturesque account of the statue:

"The excursionists who in recent weeks have been touring in the Vendée in the neighborhood of Sables-d'Olonne and of Roche-Sur-Yon, and who have followed the state road which goes from Chantonnay to Lucon, have no doubt met a surprize. For as they passed by Sainte-Hermine, a place of about eighteen hundred inhabitants in the Arrondissement of Fontenay-le-Comte, their eyes were suddenly confronted with a strange group of statuary whose white brilliance stands out against the sky and the verdure of the surrounding foliage. This group stands on a stretch of greensward between a little old house and a new building occupied by a hatter. The lower part of the group consists of some helmeted soldiers in a trench, their shoes heavy with mud. Dominating the group is a civilian, wearing a traveling cloak and a small soft hat. With tense face and grave eyes, he scans the horizon, while the rough faces of the fighting men are lifted towards him.

"This silhouette of a man with nervously clenched hands drooping mustache, and prominent cheek-bones, who would not recognize it? It is Georges Clemenceau. Mr. Lloyd George has his British monument in Wales, which has recently been unveiled. Mr. Clemenceau rightfully has his in the Vendée which honors itself in having given him birth. In truth, it was in the humble little community of Mouilleron-en-Pareds that Mr. Clemenceau was born in 1841. But his youth was passed at Sainte-Hermine, and Sainte-Hermine claims him for her own. What is more, when consulted by the monument committee, Mr. Clemenceau himself selected the place at which the monument should be erected.

"The commission to execute the statue was given to the sculptor Sicard, a personal friend of the former French Premier. He has been working at Sainte-Hermine for two years, where with his assistants he has quarried and carved the block of stone—the hard rock of Bouillenay in Burgundy, out of which he has brought forth these singularly expressive and vivid figures. The artist took his inspiration from a famous phrase of Mr. Clemenceau uttered in the Chamber of Deputies, which is: 'I make war!' And also from the other phrase that the former Premier often repeated: 'It is not I who am interesting, it is the poilus!' Mr. Sicard therefore has kept them together. What is more, how many there are who have thus seen Clemenceau standing erect on a trench, friendly and familiar among the men as a symbol of that hope which was to bring us victory."

A DIMINISHING POET

LONGFELLOW IS SO TAKEN FOR GRANTED by us that he is seldom mentioned outside of school. It might appear that he is becoming somewhat of a myth in England since a writer there only a week or so ago referred to him, not by name, but as "a rather obscure genius." And the occasion of it was to point to a refutation of one of his principal poems about "footprints," brought about by Charlie Chaplin, who had made his own indelible in cement at his California home. It is long since one has seen a reappraisal of Longfellow, but Mr. W. L. Courtney has contributed one to the London *Daily Telegraph*. We quote some parts of this as a reminder to some of our poetry editors of departed glories in the American Parnassus:

"We may smile at Longfellow's sentimentalisms, and we may remain unmoved by his frigid conceits; we may find it impossible to read 'The Spanish Student,' or 'Outremer,' or 'Hyperion,' or 'Kavanaugh,' and we may become as indignant as Poe was at the ever-insistent moral. Nevertheless, we have to admit that a great deal of Longfellow has been incorporated into our language and become a part of our literary stock-in-trade; and that when the poet is at his best he can give us unforgetable poems and lines of rare beauty. It is not necessary to think of his show-pieces, such as 'Evangeline' and 'Miles Standish' and 'Hiawatha.' Some of his minor poems are at once popular and deserve their popularity. If only they were not so terribly familiar, if we could come across them for the first time, we should be able to do them greater justice. Think, for instance, of 'The Wreck of the Hesperus,' 'The Bridge,' 'The Psalm of Life,' 'The Village Blacksmith,' 'Excelsior.' They are eminently the sincere, straightforward utterances of a good man, who had not a deep analytical mind, and, indeed, profest his disbelief in analytical poetry, who never desired to startle us by a paradox or annoy us by a crude sophism, but claimed to be a teacher and a simple-minded moralist, capable of wrapping up truisms in a garb of quite respectable poetry. It was not his business to walk along the heights; he is content to ramble in the valley. But he can bid us lift up our eyes to the hills whence, in his judgment, cometh help to the sons of man. And we are quite confident that he always says what he thinks, and says it with a clarity which is not always shared by his fellow-bards."

If Longfellow, like Whitman, had never gone abroad and

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"come under a literary culture so different from that which he had first imbibed," something might have resulted which now only furnishes ground for speculation. Longfellow, who has had so great a public among the common people of England who take their poetry simply, might even have ingratiated himself with the superior classes who affect Whitman or leave us alone entirely. Mr. Courtney makes out a pretty good case for Longfellow even as it is:

"His earliest poems on Nature revealed a certain objectivity of treatment, as tho the poet were really trying to interpret for himself in his own language the impressions that the scenery made upon him. His later poems are—to use the ordinary jargon—not objective, but subjective, that is to say, they reflect the mood of the poet, and are bookish in their associations. The obvious reasons for this divergency of the later from the earlier method were the voyages he made to Europe in order to fit himself to be a professor. His purpose was to study modern languages, and it was a result of the first journey, and also of one which he undertook in similar fashion before assuming professorial duties at Harvard, that Longfellow steeped himself in the literatures of Europe, and lost all originality as a consequence. It is not for nothing that he has been hailed as one of the most successful translators who have ever lived. The work of translation is diametrically opposed to that of creation, and the hand is subdued to that in which it works. He translated Spanish, German, Italian, Scandinavian, Swedish, and other literatures, and based a good deal of his own subsequent work on what he had imbibed from abroad. Curious and significant also is the fact that from 1826 to 1837, that is, from the age of 19 to 30, he did not publish a single original poem. It required the impulse of a genuine and personal grief to reopen the fountain of poetry in his mind, and it was the death of his wife that made him teach in song what he had learned in sorrow. Indeed, in two respects Longfellow showed that he was not an artist of the very first rank—one, because he became so voluminous a translator, and apparently so loved his task that he devoted many of the later years of his life to Dante and the Divine Comedy. And the second and more subtle reason is that his eye was fixt not so much on the art-effect as on the moral effect, the didactic lesson, the ever-intrusive moral.

"Edgar Allan Poe criticized Longfellow with an asperity which was undeserved. He complained bitterly of the want of originality in Longfellow, the fatal tendency to plagiarize from others, and repeat what had already been said. There is nothing to be made out of this charge even if we accepted the fact that Longfellow imitated, very closely imitated, his originals. He confessed as much himself. Sometimes he explained the sources whence he derived his poems. Sometimes he left it to his public to find out how much of his inspiration was due to his own genius and how much to that of others. His first book of travel, 'Outre-mer,' was after the manner of Washington Irving; his second, 'Hyperion,' after the manner of Richter. 'Hiawatha' was closely modeled, so far as meter and treatment were concerned, on the great Finnish epic 'Kalevala.' His critics constantly alluded to this last fact, and his friends pointed out that there was no mystery about the matter, and that at least Longfellow ought to have the credit of adapting a foreign theme to an American romance. More fatal, perhaps, was the rush of German sentimentalism into America for which Longfellow was mainly responsible. Teutonic romanticism was one of the things earliest learnt, owing to European travel, and only towards the very end discarded. Its languors sicklied o'er the complexion of Longfellow's verse, lingered on in its maturer forms, and perhaps was only got rid of when the poet wrote the breezy, happy romance called 'The Courtship of Miles Standish.'

"The meter of this poem and also of its predecessor, 'Evangeline,' is decidedly unfortunate. It is written in hexameters, and do what we will, we can never make hexameters work as an English meter. Of course, there has been a good deal of controversy on the subject. Sir Philip Sidney is usually quoted as one of those who support the introduction of hexameters. So, too, Gabriel Harvey declared that if any epitaph was needed for him, it should be that he was 'the inventor of English hexameters.' Later experiments are to be found in Clough in his well-known 'Bothie.' The verses never run easily or smoothly, they always either gallop or stumble or drag themselves along, and the irritating dactyl in the last foot but one usually has a jarring effect on the nerves. The meter does not escape these defects even when handled by a Longfellow or a Southey, and there is little doubt that 'The Courtship of Miles Standish' would be even a better poem than it is if it had been written according to a different pattern."

WHAT CHILDREN LAUGH AT

PEOPLE TROUBLED WITH NERVES will perhaps say that children need no encouragement to laughter, but the matter is important enough to be analyzed and reported for the august British Association. One of the addresses at the recent session of this body, held in Edinburgh, was taken up with a consideration of the sense of humor in school children. Dr. C. W. Kimmins of London told the Psychology Section what he had found out, beginning with children of five, who evinced an extraordinary interest in Charlie Chaplin. The reason for it, he thinks, is because "there is not only continual movement and change of action, but also that Charlie is breaking all the conventions and doing the very things that children are forbidden to do." If parents have not been aware of this, the report from so high a source may curtail Charlie's future audiences. "Punch and Judy," however, has found no adequate competitor in interest for children. Dr. Kimmins, as reported in the London press, has been concerned to discover the nature of the material which at different ages causes amusement in children and provokes laughter. We read:

"As to the chief causes of laughter, experts are not in agreement. Bergson maintains that the comic is that side of a person which reveals his likeness to a thing and conveys the impression of pure mechanism. The corrective is laughter. Absent-mindedness he describes as one of the great watersheds of laughter, and says it is the part of laughter to reprove absent-mindedness. Freud in his 'Wit and the Unconscious' has elaborated the idea of pleasure being derived from the economy of psychic expenditure. Word pleasure and pleasure in nonsense, Freud says, are a relief from critical reasoning. Man is an untiring pleasure-seeker. Under the influence of alcohol a man becomes a child again, and is freed from logical inhibitions. Boris Sidis holds that laughter never comes from economy, but from superabundance of energy. Laughter, says another authority, binds us to the childhood of the race.

"There is no difference of opinion as to the great physiological value of laughter. In an analysis of the results he has obtained, Dr. Kimmins says that cases of puns perpetrated by children under seven years of age are very rare, while many of the reported stories are due to misunderstanding of the words used. As an illustration, he quotes the classic instance reported by Sir Joshua Fitch, who asked some small children to write the Lord's Prayer, and afterwards came across such mistakes as 'Harold be Thy name' and 'Lead us not into Thames Station.' The records of children of nine years of age show a very great change. Boys and girls at this period are particularly interested in funny stories and jokes; riddles and play upon words maintain their position at that age, but the popularity of the misfortunes of others as a source of merriment is ceasing to exist and soon disappears entirely. At ten years of age children are very keen on books of jokes and comic papers. The affairs of the classroom are found to afford suitable material for the gratification of the sense of humor, and the lecturer quotes a case in which the teacher wrote on the blackboard, 'Don't throw matches about; remember the Fire of London,' to which was added by a boy, 'Don't spit; remember the Flood.'"

The period between eleven and twelve years of age, we are told, "appears to mark quite clearly the parting of the ways, and a sense of humor seems to disappear entirely." Something rather alarming takes its place:

"The funny story is of a far more personal nature, the element of superiority runs riot, and children delight in extravagant stories of stupidity concerned with adults rather than themselves. Stories involving a smart but often rude retort appeal at this age, and to illustrate his point Dr. Kimmins mentions the teacher who told a stupid boy that when Lloyd George was his age he was top of his school, to which the boy replied that when Lloyd George was the teacher's age he was Prime Minister.

"In the period from fourteen to fifteen years of age it is more difficult to generalize. There appears to be, however, very clear evidence that the revival of humor at thirteen in the case of girls and fourteen in the case of boys is well maintained. In the selection of funny stories by the children a much larger percentage comes from the works of well-known writers; W. W. Jacobs and Ian Hay's stories are popular, and of individual stories 'Three Men

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in a Boat,' 'Daddy Longlegs,' 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch,' 'The Young Visiters,' 'Tom Sawyer,' and 'Alice in Wonderland' are much quoted. The cultured home, says the lecturer, has a great influence on the choice and variety of stories, whereas the very poor child relies on the school and the comic papers for his selections.

"Children often laugh at stories which they do not understand because others laugh, and many instances occur of children repeating stories of which clearly they have not grasped the point. For instance, the story is told of a man who was boasting of his mountaineering experiences, and a friend said, 'I suppose you saw Ben Nevis?' 'No,' he said, 'I called on him, but he was not in.' A child told that as a funny story, but instead of Ben Nevis substituted the mountain of Snowdon, thus missing the whole point."

DAVID BISPHAM.

IN OUR WHOLE OPERATIC HISTORY it would be hard, perhaps impossible, to match the career of the late David Bispham. He was both American and international. He sang the rôles of the greatest European composers, but the purpose that was nearest his heart was to interpret music in the tongue of his native country. "The possessor of a fine barytone voice, he took pains to learn how to use it perfectly," says *The Musical Courier* (New York), "and this mastership once attained, he employed it only in presenting the best that there is in song and oratorio literature and in the operatic repertory." His fame, which was considerable abroad, was nation-wide in his home country, and that from personal contact. *The Courier* continues in its estimate:

"His marked personality and sturdy artistic purpose colored all he did and made it outstanding. Perhaps what stands most to his credit is the fact that he devoted himself, heart, soul and voice, to proving that songs or opera can be presented in the English language with no loss of effect; and he did prove it—in his own case. The trouble is that there are so few artists who ever can (or, at least, ever do take the pains to attempt to) acquire the remarkable enunciation in the native tongue which was characteristic of Bispham. He was the friend of the young composer and the introducer of many songs in English which have become popular through his efforts. Every American musician owes him a debt of gratitude, for he was a pioneer in proving to the world at large that this country can produce artists who rank with the best in the world. His untimely death—he was only sixty-four and still very active, especially as a teacher—is mourned by thousands who knew the man both as friend and artist."

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THE AMERICAN BARYTONE.

"No singer of the last quarter century has been heard by so many Americans from Bangor to Los Angeles as our own American singer, David Bispham."

With our generous worship of the singer from foreign lands, here was one, as the New York *Evening Post* shows, who was not only worthy to stand beside the best of them, but was accorded recognition in such a place. Generous as nature has been in producing great singers among American women, Mr. Bispham had scarcely a peer among his countrymen. *The Post* says:

"No singer in the last quarter century has been heard by so many Americans from Bangor to Los Angeles as our own American singer, David Bispham—born of Quaker parents and graduate of a Quaker college. He had an excellent barytone voice of normal range; he had remarkable abilities as an actor; and his capacity for hard, unceasing work was the wonder of all who knew of his activities. His repertory included two-score operas, a hundred oratorios, and one is almost inclined to say myriads of songs. During the years he was at the Metropolitan Opera House he was indispensable for barytone parts. He sang all the operas of the 'Ring,' and his rendition of Wagnerian parts like *Kurvenal*, *Beckmesser*, *Telramund* and *Alberich* has been regarded as the best to which the Metropolitan audiences have been treated. His acting in these German operas was as admirable as is that of Scotti in the Italian and French operas today, and when he retired he was as much missed as Scotti would be in leaving the operatic stage.

"But it was not the Bispham of grand opera that American audiences of Topeka, Atlanta, Denver, and a thousand other cities and towns knew. They knew the Bispham of the oratorios and of Damrosch's 'Dannie Deever,' and other songs, both serious and humorous. His clear enunciation—he was an excellent dramatic reader—and his gift for mimicry and dramatic expression made him a recital singer whom it will take long to replace."

Mr. Bispham's public life began in 1891 when he sang in "La Basoche" at the Royal English Opera House in London. His career is thus sketched in the New York *World:*

"He made his initial appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House on November 27, 1896, singing *Telramund* in 'Lohengrin,' with Mme. Emma Eames as *Elsa*, Mme. Olitzka as *Ortrud*, Jean de Reszke as *Lohengrin* and Edouard de Reszke as the *King*. Mr. Bispham was heard frequently in all the Wagner dramas except 'Parsifal,' which was not produced while he remained in the company. He also sang in a wide Italian and French repertory.

"He was always a vigorous advocate of opera in English, but it was not till comparatively lately that he had opportunities to demonstrate the value of his theories. On October 26, 1916, the newly formed Society of American Singers produced two Mozart operettas, 'Bastien and Bastienne' and 'The Impresario,' at the Empire Theater. As the opera director Mr. Bispham, always a good actor, made one of the greatest comedy successes of his career. He reappeared in this and other rôles with English text in subsequent seasons of the same company.

"The distinguished barytone was not satisfied with musical triumphs alone. He appeared on several occasions in a short drama, entitled 'Beethoven,' giving a characteristic impersonation of the great composer. He also gained considerable approval as a public reader. . . . .

"Mr. Bispham was eminent also as an oratorio and recital singer. He was heard here in all the great oratorio works. In his earlier days his recitals were among the most important contributions to the musical seasons. He frequently sang most effectively such works as Schumann's 'Dichterliebe,' Schubert's 'Muellerlieder,' 'Die Schoene Magellone' of Brahms, and also his 'Four Serious Songs,' which Mr. Bispham introduced here. His delivery made known and popular Walter Damrosch's 'Danny Deever,' and he also sang the rôle of *Chillingworth* in Mr. Damrosch's first opera 'The Scarlet Letter' (1896).

"Mr. Bispham was successful not only in the most serious styles but also in humorous lyrics, to which his remarkably clear diction brought potent aids. He was at home in the principal operatic languages and his singing in English was regarded by students as a model. His Wagner impersonations, particularly *Telramund*, *Kurvenal*, *Beckmesser* and *Alberich*, will be remembered as among the best ever brought before Metropolitan audiences."

Comparing the fortunes of Caruso and Bispham, the Wilmington *Every Evening* says:,

"While one man was thrilling even the bored members of the Gold Crust with his gloriously beautiful art, the other was singing before hoi-polloi, and making hoi-polloi dream dreams of loveliness. One was the darling of the Golden Horseshoe; the other was the idol of those souls whose drab lives were brightened by his voice.

"Both men were great in their fields. Both were beloved by their associates. Both were men—as well as artists. America can ill afford to lose two of its brightest stars."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WHY SO MANY PULPITS ARE EMPTY

MUCK-RAKING OF PULPIT AND PEW is the crying need of the times, writes Glenn Frank in *The Century Magazine*, of which he is the editor, after disentangling from various studies of the situation several reasons why 5,000 Protestant pulpits are vacant and why young men are less and less inclined to enter the Protestant ministry. Back of the statistics and interpretations of the situation recently published in the New York *Evening Post* and summarized in these pages on July 16, he believes, lies a story of profound human interest which some day a publicist interested in the problem of religious leadership in the United States will give us. In that book the statistical tables "will be translated into illuminating stories of communities of 'sheep without a shepherd,' stories of communities in which religious leadership has failed to challenge either the mind or the creative moral impulses of the people, tragic stories of great spirits broken by the economic slavery of the American ministry, stories of ignorant pulpits starving and insulting intelligent pews, and, contrariwise, of intelligent pulpits strangled by illiberal pews."

Among the reasons assigned for the lack of pulpit recruits are the decline in the economic status and social influence of the clergy, and the increased attractiveness of other professions. What has not been sufficiently emphasized, in connection with the last-named reason, believes Mr. Frank, is that much preaching has gone outside the churches, "slipt out of surplice and pulpit," and found expression in many new and secular avenues. "Novelists, dramatists, college professors, university presidents, judges, labor leaders, secretaries of state, governors, journalists, and other public men have in our day 'preached' with all the passionate emphasis of Puritan parsons on the moral ideals of the race." In this category of unwitting parsons Mr. Frank includes the late Theodore Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryan, Winston Churchill, because of his "The Inside of the Cup"; Charles Rann Kennedy, the playwright; Secretary Charles E. Hughes, who, when he was Governor of New York, "preached from the rostrums of county fairs and political mass meetings the same basic moralities his father preached for forty years from the pulpit," and Ex-President Woodrow Wilson, whose appeals to young men when he was president of Princeton "were as high appeals as any made by his clerical predecessors." Another reason given for the vacant pastorates is the lack of freedom of speech in the modern pulpit. Here—

"The danger lies in those pew-holders who insist upon the preacher's sticking exclusively to the 'old gospel,' by which they really mean sticking to a safely irrelevant doctrinal sermonizing which will not disturb their Sunday morning devotions in the way impertinent discussions of 'Christianizing the social order' do. The danger lies in those pew-holders who want the world of devotion and the world of dividends kept safely distinct in air-tight compartments. It is manifestly true that no young man of intellectual insight and sincerity can look forward with any degree of satisfaction to a limitation of his public utterances to pious exhortations to abstract moralities. He knows that under such limitations he can never be more than a seller of rhetoric. And whether it be noble or ignoble, religious or irreligious, the able young man of to-day is not interested in the exclusive task of 'labeling men and women for transportation to a realm unknown' and sedulously avoiding straightforward consideration of that reconstruction of human society which Jesus of Nazareth had in mind when he talked of the kingdom of God coming on earth."

Changes in religious emphasis, too, we are told, have had their effect. There would not be this critical situation "if the great scholars who have done so much to rescue Christianity from the fogs of myth and mysticism had matched the itinerant evangelist's ardent preachments with an equally effective presentation of their findings." And many men "would not feel, as they now do, that they would have to scrap their scientific training if they entered the ministry." Another thing to be considered is the "lack of a program" which challenges men's faith and courage. They will be interested in the ministry if it is stated in terms of concrete contemporary affairs as well as in terms of abstract principles. Then there is the feeling that ministers are made a class apart, shunted into "narrow channels of merely theological interests"; and the old cry against the materialism of the age, tho the writer believes "there has never been a time when as many young men of intellectual power and a sense of social responsibility were devoting themselves to poorly paid work because some program of achievement challenges their interest and their courage." The failure of the Interchurch World Movement is believed by certain leaders to have "shattered the faith of many young men in the power of the Church to effect genuine readjustments in human society." The decline of religious life in the home is also cited as a cause of vacant pulpits, tho the writer affirms that "in fundamental moral atmosphere and in wholesomeness of outlook upon life I believe that modern American family life is preferable to the stern ritualism of earlier days." The one bright ray, to many, "is that the majority of the more liberal seminaries and those having university connections are better attended than ever before, while many of the conservative seminaries are searching desperately for students to fill their halls."

The Presbyterian excludes some of Mr. Frank's conclusions, but agrees that the lack of freedom of speech in the pulpit, changes in religious emphasis, the failure of the Interchurch World Movement, and the decline of religion in the home have had an effect in depleting the ranks of recruits for the ministry. These four reasons, it says, have one root, and really constitute one and the same cause:

"The rationalistic seminaries have destroyed the faith of their students in Christ and the Bible, and they have left them without a divine message, and turned them over to every wind of the doctrines of men. They have wrong thoughts of God, and some of them have become atheists. When they enter the Evangelical pulpits, they find themselves in conflict with the people in faith, and they call this conflict the lack of freedom in the pulpit, when indeed it is the lack of faith in the preacher and his intruding upon the people teaching which they have intelligently repudiated. A rationalistic congregation would not allow such intrusion a second time. The change of emphasis in religion is the same thing: it simply means a change from the authority of the Bible to that of philosophy and religious consciousness. The Interchurch Movement was due to the same intrusive, presumptive, and reckless spirit, without authority and without principle. It diverted attention from the power of the gospel to the power of organization. The decline of religion from the home marks the appalling ignorance of the Bible and the carelessness of parents and their prayerless indifference to the ministry. These indeed are the things which have depleted the evangelical ministry and disturbed and injured the evangelical church. They have destroyed religion in the home and withered the coming crop of young preachers. They have robbed the present preachers of their message and sent them for occupation into the field of worldliness. The real evangelical ministry can be obtained only from the God of the church, who hurls them forth in answer to the prayer of his people. But when through teaching the people fail to believe in the Bible and its promise upon prayer and in the God of prayer, they will not pray for a ministry or anything else."

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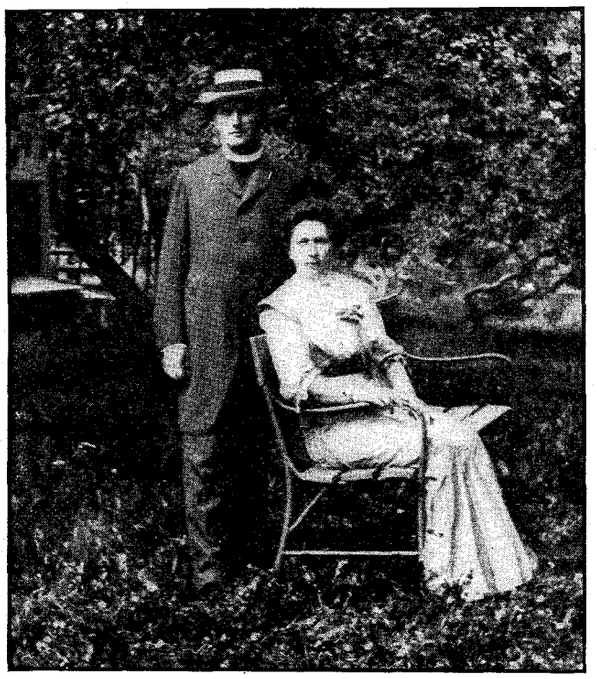
THE CZECH BREAK FROM ROME

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S NEW CHURCH, which has declared its independence of Rome and become aligned with the Eastern Orthodox Church, is making considerable progress in numbers and influence, according to a Protestant observer who writes from Serbia, and, as viewed by him, the "reformation" may result in further startling changes in Central Europe. Of the 7,000,000 Czechs in Bohemia, Silesia and Moravia, 800,000 are said to have gone into the new church, and the example of their break from the old order has been suggested for imitation in Jugo-Slavia and Poland. Full of so many potentialities, this scheme of religious reorganization has attracted much attention in America, and is being watched with deep interest by leaders of all denominations. But, as told in these pages last December, the schism is largely discounted by Catholic observers here, and they point to the Catholic Congress held in Prague last summer, when messages of loyalty were sent to the Pope, as "outstanding testimony to the recovery of Catholic forces" in the new republic. However, "the spirit of John Huss continues to stir Bohemia," writes the Rev. Henry S. Huntington in *The Christian Work* (Undenominational), and the "liberalizing movement" is steadily gaining ground. The latest efforts to establish an independent church had their origin in a union of Czech Catholic clergy which was abolished in 1907 by a combination of Church and State, and which was revived in the "great wind of liberty" which passed over Central Europe after the armistice. Three men stand out as its leaders, says this writer—Zahradnik-Brodsky on the political side, Farsky and Dlouhy-Pokorny on the spiritual. Zahradnik-Brodsky, tho a Roman Catholic priest, believed that celibacy was wrong, and married in 1908. His wife, we read, "is a woman of character and ability," who by her articles explaining and stimulating the new church movement "has rendered great service to the cause." Of more recent history we are told that—



TWO LEADERS OF THE CZECH CHURCH.

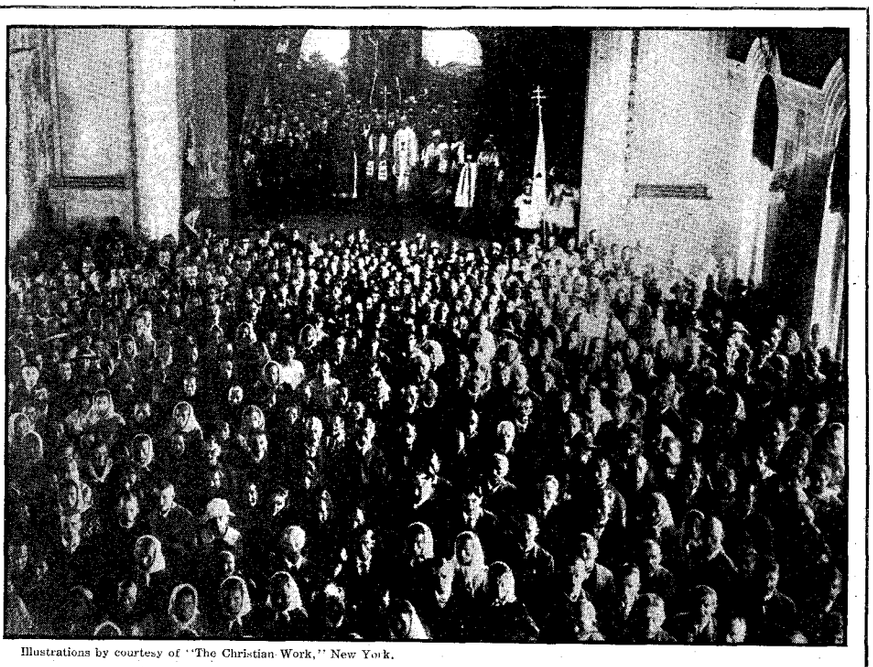
Zahradnik-Brodsky, an ex-Roman Catholic priest, and his wife.

"Soon after the armistice Zahradnik sent out a letter to the 6,000 Czech Roman Catholic clergy of Bohemia, Silesia and Moravia, including the bishops, asking their opinions in regard to a progressive program which he outlined. That program demanded the democratization of the Church by the election of the bishops and priests; the abolition of patronage and of fees for the performance of ecclesiastical functions, such as baptisms, marriages, funerals, and so on; the removal of the requirement of celibacy; the establishment of a patriarchate for the Church in Czecho-Slovakia, so making it semi-independent; and the use of the vernacular, here the Czech language, in the services.

"Half of the priests answered the inquiry. Ninety per cent. of the 3,000 who replied endorsed the program. Half the rest approved part of it. Only five per cent. of those who answered had no sympathy with the movement. It was not only the young men who favored it. Among those who endorsed it was one monk-priest ninety years of age."

Delegates representing more than a thousand priests, we are told, conducted negotiations with the Vatican, and their demands were refused. Nothing daunted, 250 of the progressive clergy met on January 8, 1920—"a day to be remembered for centuries in Central Europe"—and organized the National Czech Church on the Hussite basis, that it should use the vernacular in the services, be democratic, with the laymen sharing in the conduct of the church business, and accept freedom of conscience. Regarding changes already effected, we are told that:

"The new Church has abolished the confessional, holding the common confession of the people in the service to be sufficient. It does not believe in purgatory; it holds commemorative services for the dead, but ascribes to them no magic merit. It takes no fees for its services. It abolishes the requirement of celibacy. Unlike the Roman Church, it gives the wine as well as the bread to the people at the communion or mass. Its service is like that of the Roman Church except that it is in Czech. As the people



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THOUSANDS TURNING TO THE NEW FAITH.

Bishop Dosity announcing the agreement with the Greek Church in a Moravian village.

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are ready the Church will gradually change the forms to fit the new ideas.

"Theologically the Church takes the position of the Orthodox Church of the East. That is, it accepts the decisions of the seven Ecumenical Councils and the Symbolum Oecumenicum of Constantinople. The Symbolum Oecumenicum of Constantinople is the famous confession on which the Eastern and Western churches split. It omits the 'filioque,' that is, the assertion that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Son as well as the Father."

Altho the government pays toward the support of all the old churches, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, it has not yet extended financial recognition to the new Church, because, we are told, it does not wish to offend the Vatican.

The movement into the new Czech Church is one of three present religious movements in Czecho-Slovakia, we are informed in a footnote to Mr. Huntington's article. Another is an exodus *from the Roman Catholic to the Protestant Church*. About 60,000 people are said to have turned from Roman Catholicism to the Reformed faith since Czecho-Slovakia became free. But—

"The third great movement is one out of the Church altogether. A million people have declared themselves without creed since 1918. Before that time small scattered groups of 'free thinkers' existed in Czech cities, but the total number of persons connected with them would have numbered at most only a very few thousands. Many of these churchless people are by no means irreligious. They have been so antagonized by their experiences in the Church that they temporarily react from it completely. Some of the groups have started Sunday schools for the ethical instruction of their children. They represent a great and hopeful mission field for the finest and freest type of Christianity."

Catholic observers hold, however, that the schism is not numerically great or of serious importance, and Leslie J. Walker, S. J., writes in the London *Tablet* (Catholic) that "there is plenty of life in the Church in Czecho-Slovakia," and that "its clergy for the most part are faithful and zealous." The real hope for Christianity here, he asserts, "lies with the old Church, which, in spite of a hostile government, a small schism, many apostasies, much indifference, a vigorous Serbian propaganda, and a still more influential propaganda emanating from wealthy Protestants in America, has in the space of two years become better organized and far more active than she was under the Austrian régime for three centuries."

CHRISTIANITY'S ADVANCE IN JAPAN—Before peers and plowmen are represented in the Christian Church in Japan, much work and patience will be required, for, as we are told by an observer on the ground, "the Christian religion in Japan is at present being preached to and believed in by only a part of the middle-class society." Despite this, there is said to be considerable justification for a feeling of satisfaction over the growth of Christianity in Nippon, writes George Drach in *The Lutheran*, tho attention is called to the fact that only one Japanese in 250 is a member of a Christian church. Mr. Drach, who acknowledges an article by D. R. McKenzie in the 1921 issue of *The Christian Movement in Japan* as the source of his information, tells us further that, as in Western communities, the tendency from the time the first church was established in Japan in 1872 has been in the direction of several independent churches. There have been, however, several group unions. Of these—

"Five churches of the Presbyterian group are united in the Church of Christ in Japan (33,000 members), four Anglican churches in the Japanese Anglican Church (20,000), three Methodist churches in the Japan Methodist Church (22,000), and the work of the American Board has resulted in one Congregational Church (25,000). The remaining 35,000 Christians belong to twenty other organizations. There are no visible signs of any further union."

These figures do not represent the full strength of Christianity in Japan, we are told, as there are many outside the church whose attitude is distinctly favorable. They have been influenced by the Sunday schools, Bible classes, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Christian schools and institutional work. A favorable indication is that "the anti-Christian attitude of former days on the part of leading public men has given way to a pro-Christian attitude." Now the call is for men and women to go into the great unevangelized country districts. For this "tactful, consecrated men and women are wanted, who are willing to leave the rôle of leadership with the Japanese, where it belongs, and to supplement the work of the churches by doing country pioneer work."

ARMENIA A VAST ORPHAN ASYLUM

WAR HAS NOT CEASED for Armenia, says Charles V. Vickrey, Secretary of the Near East Relief Association, who reports that conditions in that country are actually worse now than they were at the signing of the armistice. Mr. Vickrey, who recently returned from a tour of the Levant, found famine conditions unparalleled even in the tragic history of the Near East. Such food as the Armenians had been able to obtain had been taken from them by the Turks, and at Erivan, the capital of Armenia, there was "nothing in the way of new and desirable merchandise, but only hopeless women and children wandering about, trying to exchange a second-hand garment or other personal property for food with which to satisfy hunger." This was in August, and "one's imagination recoils before the picture of what conditions will be in February and March, when the snow will lie deep on these high plateaus." The chief hope for these people, we are told, lies in the Near East Relief, which is working valiantly to assist them. But it is a black picture which Mr. Vickrey paints. According to his report as published in the press, the causes of the famine date back to and include the wholesale destruction of 1915, when hundreds of thousands of Turkish Armenians sought and found refuge in the Russian Caucasus. "Every year since that time the country has been more or less overrun and pillaged by contending or unfriendly military forces." Drought made conditions worse, and when the Turkish forces withdrew from Alexandropol in late April they took with them all transportable food supplies and other property that might be useful to them in fighting the Greeks on the western front. However,

"The Near East Relief now has more than fifty American experienced relief workers in this area, who, in the vicinity of Alexandropol alone are caring for 20,000 orphan children, constituting probably the greatest assemblage of orphan children that the world has ever known. The president of the local government of the Alexandropol district says that there are 20,000 more children in his district that will suffer and succumb during the coming winter if they are not added to this orphanage population. The total number of orphans in the Near East Relief territory exceeds 100,000.

"As we were coming out of Armenia to Batum, we passed on a railway, three trainloads of American relief supplies, every car bearing the 'Near East Relief' label and the entire train consigned direct from the docks at Batum to the warehouses in Alexandropol. Every pound of these food supplies remains under a thorough check and the immediate personal supervision of experienced American relief workers from the time it leaves the ship in Batum until it reaches the ultimate destination. Two ships were unloading in Batum while we were there, but they carried only a little more than 5,000 tons of the 100,000 tons that are needed to save the situation in this region alone, exclusive of the larger requirements farther north along the Volga."

It would be futile to attempt to minimize the gravity of this situation, says the *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston). But, serious as conditions are, "it is welcome to find that the Near East Relief is not allowing itself, in any sense, to be dismayed by the task which is laid upon it." Such frank statements are useful, "but they can not, for one moment, be accepted as arguments for pessimism. Their only effect must be a renewed effort and a renewed determination to supply the help needed."

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

A LONG poem in the Mary Wilkins tradition with a few more modern implications appears in *The North American Review*. It reveals a cloistered New England interior with two aging spinsters ensconced amid their fading family splendors. Since the whole poem is too long to quote we must summarize parts, and with this explanation we get to the first scene of

THE DOLL

By Amy Lowell

For many years I've always ended up
With the two Misses Perkins. They were a whiff
Of eighteen-forty, and I rather liked
To talk to them and then come back and play
Debussy, and thank God I had read Freud;
The contrast was as genial as curry.
I only wish that I could make you see them.
Their garden path with spice-bushes and lilacs,
The scraper by the door, the polished knocker,
And then the hall with the model of a clipper
Upon a table in a square glass case.
She is a replica of the *Flying Dolphin*
And Captain Perkins made her on a voyage
Of eighteen months to China and Ceylon.
Miss Julia just remembers when he brought
The model home and put it where it stands.
I always laid my gloves upon the table
Just by the clipper's stern, and stood my sunshade
Against the corner, and tiptoed up the stairs.
Miss Perkins was an invalid, for years
She had not left her bed, so I was summoned
Up slippery stairs and over cool, long matting
Into her room, and there in a great four-poster
The little lady would greet me with effusion.
"Clara, Dear, how good of you to come!
Julia and I were wondering if you would.
You'll have a cake and a small glass of sherry.
Hannah will bring them in directly. Now,
How is the music getting on? To think
You play at concerts! ' Julia and I read
About your triumphs in the newspapers."
And all the time, behind the house, the sea
Was moving—moving—with a long slow sound . . .

The thing that always obsessed the visitor was a large wax doll—

Upright in a winged armchair by the bed.
She sat and gazed with an uncanny ardor
Straight at the andiron, her hands palm upward.

Before another summer brought the next visit the invalid "passed away" and the call of sympathy was finally paid, the visitor being entertained in the vacant room of the departed—

She begged me
To go upstairs. "I cannot bear to be
In any room but Jane's," she told me.
"I've sat there so much with her, quite ten years
It was she did not leave it." So we mounted
The broad old stairs, and softly trod the matting
Walking gently as in a house of mourning.
I was resentful, it was four full months
Since I had got that lonely little letter.
Was this a mausoleum? Was Miss Julia
To find her only company with ghosts?
The gaudy paper of the narrow hallway,
Flashing its minarets to a sapphire Heaven
Seemed to be mocking us with Eastern splendor,
With Eastern customs and an Eastern languor.
The conch shells roared a siren song of oceans,
Flanking the newel posts, as we passed by them.
Miss Jane's room was a lovely blaze of sunlight,
The empty bed was orderly and sane,
The Bay of Naples gladdened without hurting.
I shook myself free of the swarming stillness
And saw with satisfaction that the chair,
The doll chair, had been moved, it stood beside
The window with its back toward the room.
Why did I walk up to it?—I don't know.
Some feeling that the usualness of streets
Comes kindly over a long spent emotion
Perhaps. At any rate, I did so, saying
How bright and gay the portulacas were,
Or something of the sort. And then I started
To sit down in the chair and saw the doll
With palms stretched out and little slippered feet
Pointing before her. There she sat, her eyes
Fixt glassily upon the window-pane.
I may have jumped, at any rate Miss Julia
Flushing a painful pink said steadily:
"It was so dull for her after Jane died,
I moved her here where she could see the street.
It's very comforting to watch the passing.
I think. I always find it so." That's all.
I don't know how the visit went, nor what
I said, nor where I sat. I only know
I took the train that evening back to town
And stayed up half the night playing Stravinski.
I dreamt wax doll for three weeks afterwards.
And I shall go to London this vacation.

Something bears the hint that the concrete picture presented in the foregoing is philosophized in this from the London *Mercury*. We hear so much to-day about complexes and inhibitions that all fairy-tales seem likely to go up in these phenix flames:

OLD WIVES' TALES

By Robert Graves

Were the tales they told absurd,
Random tags for a child's ear?
Soon I mocked at all I heard,
Though with cause indeed for fear.

Of the mermaids' doleful game
In deep water I heard tell,
Of lofty dragons blowing flame,
Of the horned fiend of Hell.

Now I have met the mermaid kin
And find them bound by natural laws.
They have neither tail nor fin,
But are the deadlier for that cause.

Dragons have no darting tongues,
Teeth saw-edged nor rattling scales,
No flame issues from their lungs,
Poison has not slimed their tails.

But they are creatures of dark air,
Unsubstantial tossing forms,
Thunderclaps of man's despair
In mid whirl of mental storms.

And there's a true and only fiend
Worse than prophets prophesy,
Whose full powers to hurt are screened
Lest the race of man should die.

Ever in vain may courage plot
The dragon's death with shield and sword,
Or love abjure the mermaid grot,
Or faith be fixt in one blessed word,

Mermaids will not be denied
Of our last enduring shame,
The dragon flaunts his unpierced hide,
The fiend makes laughter with God's name?

Poets may all be soon reduced to the state this one of the *Westminster Gazette* (London) complains of if relief doesn't come from some source:

THE POET TO HIS MUSE

By E. Lyndon Fairweather

Muse, why have you left me to govern my fancies alone?
Disorderly phantoms, they surge round the gate of my speech
And break down the barriers of reason and sense.
I have flown
To my stronghold of silence: but there they are forcing a breach—
My stronghold is crumbling, my thoughts are too many and strong.
Scenes, faces, scents, sounds—they are whirling and plunging and churning;
The blue of a withered flower, a child's faint cry,
The smell of the earth, the creak of a cart-wheel turning,
Thin wisps of distant music that falter and die—
That falter and die ere I weave them and make them a song.
Muse, why have you left me thus? Come with your old domination
And marshal these rebels—the rainbow that jostles the moon,
The shouting that drowns a poor whisper, the fierce animation
That murders my stillness, December entangled with June.

Your voice will turn chaos to order, confusion to peace;
Moon—whisper—June—stillness shall mingle, and flame, and live;
They shall leap from my heart as one, and the strife will cease,
My soul will find rest in the joy that my song shall give.

Harper's has a poem which satisfies itself with a simpler psychosis.

THE TURN IN THE ROAD

By E. Dorset

My wife and I had quarreled; 'twas my books,
My distant walks, my solitary chess,
And all that nourished my "damned laziness."
I did not speak, of course; but then, black looks
Hurt more than blows. If men, one day, were cooks
And drudges, like all women, they'd confess
What brutes they'd been, and ease the loneliness
Of home, nor keep their wives on tenterhooks,
Wondering what they'd do next. *I* sat on burrs.
My liberty then given—with the house
All paid for, and the half my income hers,
I took my bag, as meek as any mouse.
At the road's turn, my tragedy grew laughter
To hear her cry, and mark her hurrying after.

Harper's also has a consideration of the disturbing theme in lighter vein, something that helps us to decide that the matter of the subconscious is not so fearfully important after all:

COMPLEX

By Ben Ray Redman

I have a Freudian complex,
A funny little complex,
That's lurking in the hinterland
Of my subconscious brain;
It's frightfully perplexing,
And really rather vexing;
I half suspect, to tell the truth,
It's driving me insane.

It's not an inhibition,
Nor yet a prohibition,
But be assured it's troublesome
As either one could be.
Indeed it's so annoying
I know it is destroying
The very small intelligence
The gods vouchsafed to me.

Why I'm so much annoyed
Is, before I studied Freud,
I never knew a thing about
These complexes at all;
But since they are in season,
I'll have mine or know the reason,
Though the up-keep on a complex
Is a figure to appal.

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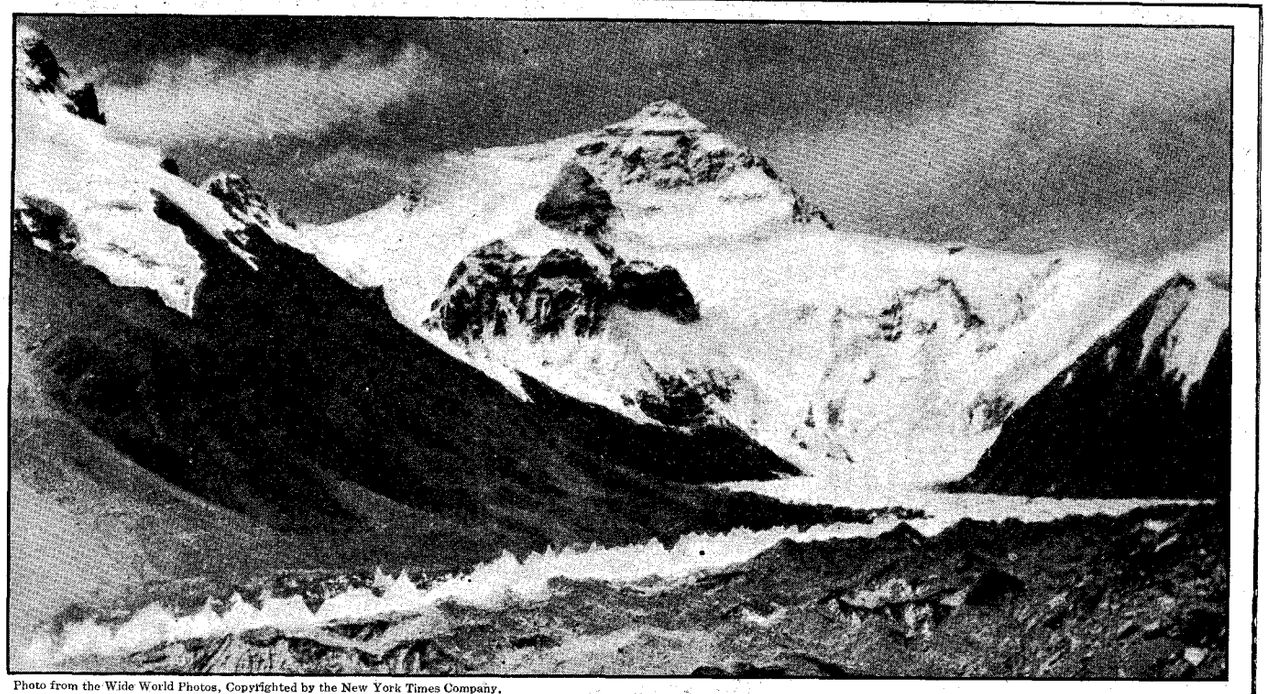

Photo from the Wide World Photos, Copyrighted by the New York Times Company.

A DEFIANT MONARCH OF MOUNTAINS.

Mount Everest, shown as photographed from a point about seven miles distant, has thus far baffled the British expedition which is trying to climb it. Only one previous explorer has reached within forty miles of the base of the giant peak. The view shown is a part of the northern front, where the British explorers discovered a series of precipices from one thousand to two thousand feet high, and practically impossible of ascent.

MOUNT EVEREST'S DEFIANCE

ONLY ONE POSSIBLE ROUTE remains to be explored by the British expedition which has spent the summer fighting its way toward Mount Everest, literally "the top of the world." Heights of more than 20,000 feet have been reached in exploring the surrounding country, and the expedition has penetrated nearer the base of the huge peak than any other white men have ever reached, but in spite of all the resources of seasoned and well-equipped climbers, the top of the mountain, 29,002 feet above sea level, seems likely to remain safe from invasion, at least until next year. The expedition reports that sheer precipices, from the top of which avalanches bombard the lower slopes, cut off most of the approaches, and the London *Times* warns that "in all probability the best that can be hoped for is that before the end of the present season a possible route for the ascent may have been mapped out. We must not expect that the final attempt will be made before next year." Sir Martin Conway, M. P., the British mountaineer who led the first expedition to the Himalayas, does not believe, says the Manchester *Guardian*, that the explorers will be able to reach the summit this year, and is dubious even of its final success. The London *Graphic* gives this general account of the expedition:

The point from which the Mount Everest reconnoitering expedition started was Darjeeling, a well-known health resort on the borders of Sikkim, Nepal and Bengal. The town is the nearest hill station to Calcutta, and it contains a large summer population of Europeans, mostly women and children, who cannot stand the heat of the plains of Bengal during the period from March to October.

The expedition, in charge of Colonel Howard Bury, and consisting of Mr. Harold Raeburn, Mr. Bullock, Mr. Woolaston, Mr. Mallory and Dr. Kellas, of the Alpine Club, Dr. Heron, of the Geological Survey of India, and Majors Morshead and Wheeler, of the Survey of India, left Darjeeling on May 18. Unfortunately, it had not gone far when Dr. Kellas, who had been mountaineering in Sikkim for two months before the start, fell ill, and suddenly died of heart failure while crossing a pass. Reports from the expedition state that Dr. Kellas was buried on a mountain slope within sight of Mount Everest, which he had hoped to climb.

The first part of the journey was performed by mule transport, about forty of these animals, each carrying something like 160 pounds of stores, being required for the purpose. The great trade route running north and east to Lhassa, the Tibetan capital, was followed.

While in the Chumbi Valley the ground, so to speak, is more or less familiar, beyond the Tibetan village of Kampa Dzong, which the expedition left behind early in June, very little is known of the country. Tho very circuitous, this route offers the least trouble with transport. There are more direct routes between Darjeeling and Kinchinjunga and towards Mount Everest, but for a party necessarily loaded with a large transport train they are impossible. Unfortunately, as we now know, the mules supplied by the government collapsed, owing to the difficulties of the roads, and the expedition would have been in a very serious predicament but for the fact that local mules and ponies were available.

The route traverses five distinct territories — Bengal, Bhutan, Tibet, Sikkim and Nepal, and this fact alone necessitated very careful preparatory work before the details of the expedition could be considered. Thanks, however, to the cordial relations between these states and the British Raj every facility for the expedition was willingly offered."

The latest dispatch from the leader of the expedition, Colonel Howard Bury, which appeared in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, records the work of the expedition in investigating and mapping the eastern valley approaches to Everest. Exploration in this quarter was undertaken after approach from the north, northeast and west had been found practically impossible. From Kharta, writes Colonel Bury, they went to the Khartasangpo Valley, about seven miles distant. They followed a large glacier

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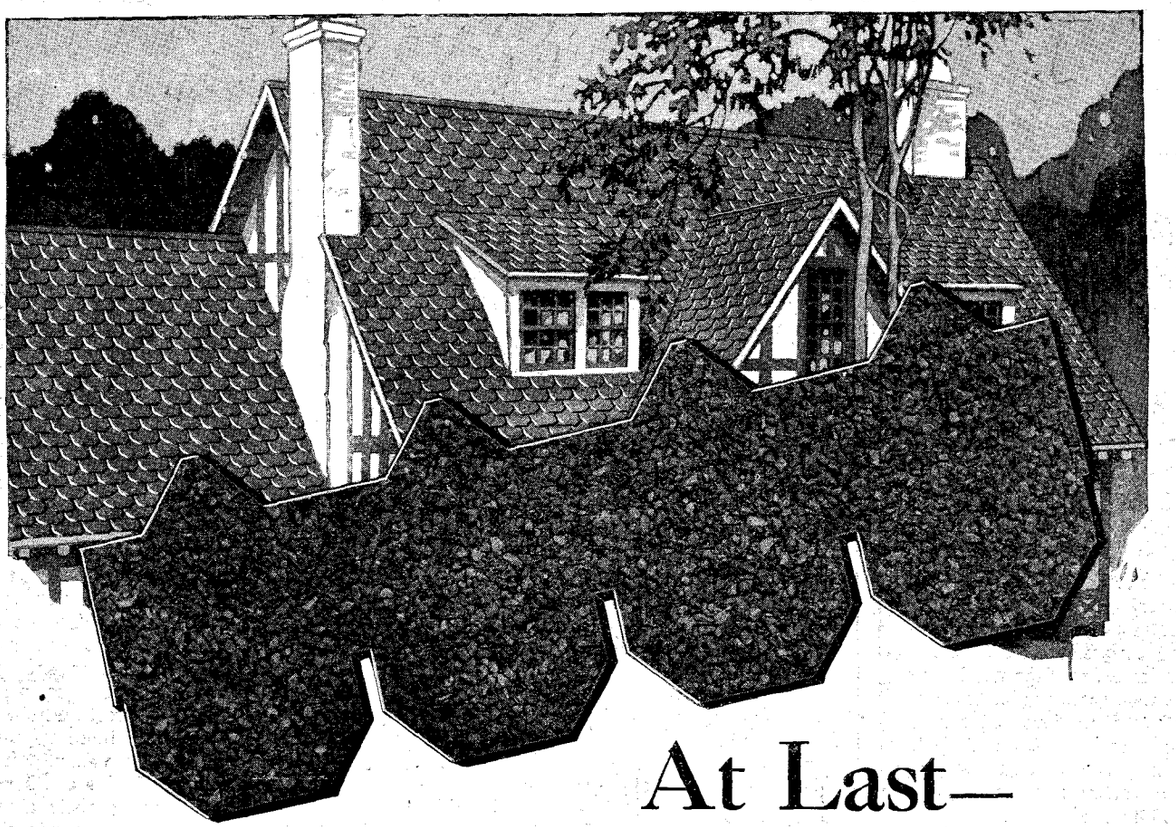

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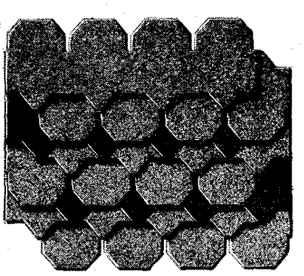
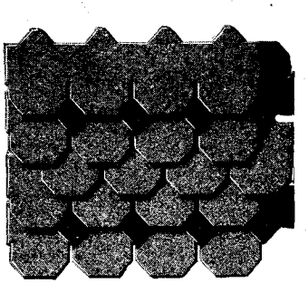


This design resulting in a roof averaging 3¼ thicknesses, is obtained by alternately laying a course with the butts down and two courses with the butts reversed, staggering the exposed triangular tabs of the latter. It requires 1½ squares (165 strips) per 100 square feet.



This design resulting in a roof averaging 2⅔ thicknesses is obtained by reversing every fourth course, requiring about 1 1/5 squares (130 strips) per 100 square feet.

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river, bordered by "many prosperous looking villages and monasteries." After turning into "a side valley a few miles further up," he goes on—

We camped overnight at 16,000 feet among the highest rhododendrons we have seen. Opposite was a glacier coming down from a rocky peak.

The following morning after a steep ascent and passing a turquoise blue lake we reached the summit of Langmala, 18,000 feet high. All the Tibetan coolies complained of headaches. The climb was most steep and they were not in the best training. The view from the pass was most extensive, with a fine prospect eastward far beyond and Arun valley to the distant snow ranges. Our immediate prospect to the west was, however, the most interesting and also the most tantalizing, as clouds came down low, covering up everything above 22,000 feet. Thus we were prevented from recognizing the highest mountains.

Below the clouds, however, was a wonderful panorama. Three great glaciers, each many miles long, swept down majestically in grand curves, almost meeting 4,000 feet below our feet. One glacier came from Mount Everest itself; another from Makalu, 27,800 feet high, and the third from high peaks to the northwest of Mount Everest.

After passing another charming turquoise lake called Shurimtho, we descended over pleasant, grassy uplands, covered with gentians and mauve asters, for about 3,000 feet. Finding a shepherd camped on a sheltered terrace some 1,000 feet above the valley, we decided to pitch our tents close to him, as fuel and water were plentiful and we should also get fresh milk and butter from him. Toward evening the mists lifted, giving wonderful and entrancing glimpses of immense snowy peaks, towering to incredible heights.

That night there was a slight frost and the morning broke absolutely cloudless. Never shall we forget the beauty of that sunrise on the marvelous cliffs of Makalu which, not four miles away, towered some 11,000 feet above us, or the first rosy hue on the more distant and retiring summits of Mount Everest. It was an indescribably beautiful scene and I doubt if anywhere in the world is there another valley to equal this in its overpowering grandeur.

This valley, subject to wet monsoon mists, is green with juniper, willows and mountain ash. Right down to the green vegetation came the ice and snow. Of the two mountains, Makalu is, from the valley, by far the more beautiful and striking, as Mount Everest stood back too far and did not show its great height. Gigantic cliffs, lightly powdered with snow, came straight down for 11,000 feet into the valley. On either side were perpendicular cliffs of black rock, so steep that snow and ice were unable to lodge on them. Below the cliffs started the Kangdoshang glacier which swept across the valley until it struck the other side and forced a glacial stream coming from the Kangshung glacier of Mount Everest to enter a great ice cavern in order to pass under it. Some ten or twelve miles higher up, Mount Everest filled the head of the valley in the shape of a great semicircle, with a precipitous southeastern ridge, more than 27,000 feet high, sweeping out toward Makalu. No Tibetans knew Makalu by that name, their name being Chomoloendo.

From our camp we descended into a valley crossing the Radker stream, coming down from the Radker glacier. We then ascended a green valley leading toward our objective, which was gleaming high and white in front of us. The Kangdoshung glacier formed a decided obstacle to our progress, and it was a steep climb to get above it. But after this we came to grassy pastures, extending some 80 miles up the valley, virtually to the foot of Mount Everest.

Here, at an elevation of 16,400 feet, they found shepherds with herds of yak. Here also, was "a delightful, sunny place in which to camp," only a mile from the peak of Makalu, almost as high as Everest, "with the towering cliffs and snows of Mount Everest filling the valley." In the morning, as his story runs—

I started early with a couple of coolies, to go up a spur some miles further up the valley and immediately opposite Mount Everest. The weather at first was unfavorable and the valley was filled with clouds, but getting about 19,500 feet up, we suddenly emerged into blue sky, with a most glorious panorama in front of us.

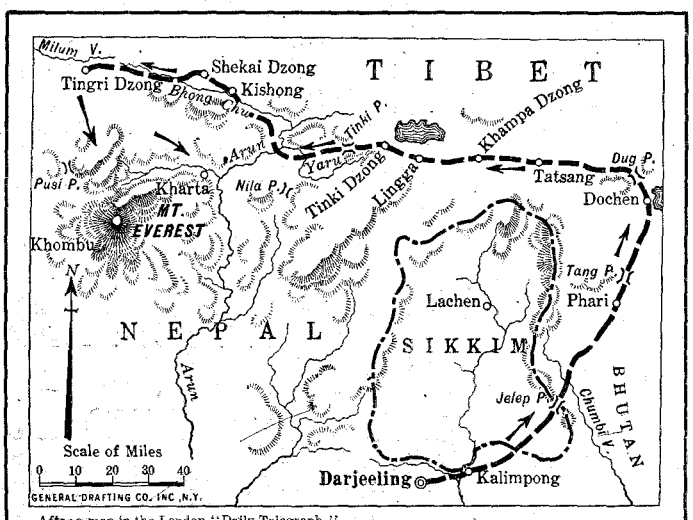
More than 90 miles away, to the east, could be seen the tops of Kinchingunga and Jannu appearing above a sea of clouds, while Mount Everest and other lofty ridges stood up straight in front of us across the valley, with their formidable black cliffs descending sheer for 2,000 feet on the glaciers, above which were hanging glaciers. All day one could hear the roar of great pieces of ice breaking off from them and crashing into the Kangshung glacier below.

From this side and from this amphitheater there seemed to be no way of directly attacking the great mountain. The lofty southeast ridge descended most precipitously to a high pass, beyond which was a very prominent conical peak, followed by another pass, then snow slopes finally merging into Makalu. To the northeast of Mount Everest were confused masses of snow peaks.

Between this approach to Mount Everest and the Rognbuk valley there appeared to be another valley. Toward this our Alpine climbers were now turning their attention, trying to discover into which valley the glaciers came down. Therefore, after pronouncing that there were no possible means of getting up Mount Everest from the east, they went back direct to the Khartatsangpo valley, and now are following that river to its source.

We went back another way, to the east of Makalu, and were well rewarded by some magnificent views of its two great peaks. We went down the first valley to the Shinchuthoungkar, which has forests of silver fir and juniper, with long, gray lichens hanging down from every bough, wild roses and most luxuriant vegetation. From the east of Makalu, from between its twin peaks, a big glacier descends to 12,000 feet. It was very curious to see birch and fir trees growing on either side of the ice. Below this glacier the valley bottom was quite flat, with grassy meadows and patches of forest most unlike the ordinary narrow Himalayan valley.

We now turned up a side valley to the east to cross to Shaola and camped at 15,000 feet, opposite the twin peaks of Makalu. Here were masses of deep red meconoposis and several varieties of primulas new to me. That evening we had superb views of Makalu. From Shaola, 16,500 feet, on our way down toward Kharta, we saw many Himalayan snow cock and passed several fine lakes. It was singular that, altho lakes are so rare in this district. Arriving back at Kharta we found ourselves in a different climate, dry and fine."



After a map in the London "Daily Telegraph."

ADVANCING ON "THE TOP OF WORLD"

The British Mount Everest expedition followed the indicated route in its preliminary survey of the country around the world's highest peak. Since then, further exploration has shown that practically impregnable precipices shut off approaches from the north, west, south, northeast, and east. The latest news from the expedition, reprinted herewith, tells of the exploration of the eastward side, beginning at Kharta, shown to the northeast of the summit. Only one possible approach remains, that from the southeast, which is now being explored.

Some of the difficulties which the expedition has to face in its attempt to scale Everest are explained by Sir Martin Conway, based on his own knowledge of the region. "In the first place," he said, as quoted in a dispatch to the Manchester *Guardian*—

We are in complete ignorance as to the nature of the mountain. It is only known by distant views of the upper part. Nobody before the present expedition has been within forty miles of the mountain, and only one person has been as near as that. The Himalayans are much younger than the Alps and the Welsh hills, and differ from the former in being much more precipitous and much less rounded-off by the action of the forces of denudation, inasmuch as they are in an earlier stage of disintegration. The result is that it is the exception to find a peak

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SINCE June of this year, Templar has lowered its price on open cars $900 (now $1985) and on closed cars $1000 (now $2785). These reductions are big enough to tell their own story: a net cash saving of $900 or $1000 to car buyers makes Templar conspicuously attractive.

Also of unusual importance is the fact that, at a price which formerly bought cars of but medium grade, you can now own a famous Templar—known always and everywhere as the Superfine Car.

Lower than Before the War

FRANKLY, Templar's new prices are too low. Even before the war Templar sold higher than present prices. "A good buy" then, it is a most exceptional buy now.

Always rich in merit, Templar steadily improves. We are constantly making it better. So that today you can buy the best Templar ever built at the lowest price in Templar's entire history.

Next Prices Higher

HOWEVER, let us make it perfectly clear that Templar's new prices are too low for Templar's quality. And therefore, since we pledge ourselves to maintain and improve that quality, we reserve the right to increase our prices at any time without notice.

We make this statement in the utmost good faith, as man to man. Templar's next prices must surely be higher. Indeed, we had that fact fully in mind when we decided upon the astonishing low prices of $1985 and $2785.

Note These Facts

THE facts behind our present low prices are these. Thousands of men and women who should be happy owners of Templars haven't any real idea how splendidly Templar could serve them. The long way to show them would be to advertise Templar's points of strength, one after another.

The short way—the way we have taken—is to make Templar's prices so extremely low that thousands of new buyers will quickly find out for themselves, as Templar owners, that Templar is precisely the car they have long desired.

A Car "Just Right"

AND what a wonderfully desirable car Templar is! Graceful, fast, sturdy. Champion of coast-to-coast record cars. No waster of gas or tires. No profit-maker for repair shops. Easy to drive, steady on the road, of just the right size to get in and out of city traffic quickly. And in every item of equipment, as in every ounce of material and every stroke of workmanship—genuinely high grade.

Let's get acquainted. We shall be glad to send the name of the Templar dealer nearest you.

The Templar Motors Company, 2400 Halstead Street, Cleveland.

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that is at all climbable. Many of the big mountains of the range are cut off all round by peaks below, and even if this is not so in the case of Everest and if it be proved that the mountain may be scaled from base to summit, the mere length of the ascent presents problems too complicated in character for any expedition to anticipate.

So far as it is possible to judge from photographs of the upper part of the mountain, its summit is reached from the north by a long and not very steep tho probably narrow ridge which at an Alpine level might not be difficult. But climbing at an altitude of 28,000 to 29,000 feet is a totally different proposition. The highest ascent thus far is that of the Bride, in the Himalayas, which the Duke of the Abruzzi climbed to a height of 24,500 feet.

It was not difficult, but on the last day the rate was only 150 feet an hour, and it was safe therefore to assume that beyond 26,000 feet experts could not proceed faster than 100 feet an hour with a maximum of 1000 feet in a day. To ensure this progress a series of camps would have to be established at exceedingly high altitudes, beginning at the lowest with one at 18,000 feet. Others would have to be placed at altitudes of 21,000, 23,000, 24,500, 26,000, 27,000, and 28,000 feet respectively, each higher camp being somewhat smaller than that immediately below. These camps would necessitate carrying considerable weights up to great heights; they would have to be strong enough to withstand the heavy storms which are more frequent than good weather at high altitudes; they would have to be victualled for several days, and would have to provide shelter for several sleepers, and for at least two in the highest of all.

Tent platforms are not likely to be provided by nature and would most probably have to be hewn out of the solid ice. This would be very slow work, because the primary effect of high altitudes on man is to induce sleep and fatigue rapidly when any work is done. The camps would also have to be fairly permanent structures to last at least two seasons.

In his recently issued volume, "Mountain Memories—A Pilgrimage of Romance," published in this country by the Funk & Wagnalls Company (New York), Sir Martin presents an enlargement of the statements here credited to him, and draws for illustration upon his own experiences in the Himalayas. "The Himalaya and mountains behind it are not like the Alps, a relatively settled range," he writes. "They are young ranges, jutting up in crude perpendicularity into the sky and rapidly disintegrating under the actions of hot sunshine, cold frost, and heavy snowfalls. In time the sharp peaks will be blunted, the cliffs sloped back, the valleys filled and a much lower and more rounded group of mountains will take their place. Now they are in the early and dramatic stage of their existence. That is why they are so very lofty and why the peaks are so precipitous. Every mountain in the Alps can be climbed. It is rare to find a high Himalayan peak which is even problematically climbable. This is hard doctrine for the ordinary Alpine climber who thinks the word inaccessible should be abolished in application to mountains." He started his own journey thus prejudiced, he admits, but experience soon changed his view. With an eye to the beauty and grandeur of the scene, as well as to the actual details of climbing, he describes a typical bit of Himalayan country, the Baltoro Glacier. They started from camp at a height of 18,000 feet, and "drove a flock of sheep and goats to the last grass." Continuing, he writes:

The journey to the foot of the glacier took four days and involved many difficulties. The sheep and goats and all the loads, 103 in number, had to be carried over a crazy rope-bridge—a very slow process when only one man could be allowed on it at a time. There were also several streams to be waded, rushing torrents with beds of rolling rocks. One was only just fordable by the aid of a rope stretched across for support against the weight of water. It was an insignificant brook when we camped near its banks one evening and might have been crossed with utmost ease, but during the night a glacier-lake must have burst and flooded it, for in the morning it was more than a hundred yards wide and in places over waist-deep. The crossing filled five hours with hard work. Not long after it had been safely accomplished the torrent ran dry!

I forget during how many marches we toiled over the monstrous moraine covering or along the right bank of the glacier. Nothing exceeds in toilsomeness such ground. The rocks lying about were large and all were loose, they were piled into mounds or waves. We must always be going up or down. There were quantities of lakes on the ice to be circumvented, and glacier streams with vertical ice-banks to be crossed. You can not wade these streams, for their floor is smooth ice and the current would instantly sweep you away on such slippery footing. You must travel alongside till you find an overhanging place that can be jumped. This makes the route tantalizingly circuitous. You are frequently forced to go in an undesired direction, it may be a mile out of your way—a serious matter when a whole day's march for coolies over such ground may not be more than three miles.

About twenty miles from the foot of the glacier we made a couple of expeditions up its north bank to a peak and a saddle each over 18,000 feet high, relatively trifling elevations amid such surroundings. K.2's summit was still some 10,000 feet higher, rising as much above us as Monte Rosa above Zermatt. The purpose of these climbs was to reconnoiter K.2, but they revealed only its summit heaving above an intervening ridge. We were not, however, unrewarded, for we could at last look up and down the huge glacier and across it to the wide and splendid north face of Masherbrum. Thus displayed, that mountain is perhaps the finest I have ever seen and the most uncompromisingly inaccessible. Imagine a snow-draped pyramid like the Weisshorn lifted far aloft on a wide-spreading foundation of splintered buttresses fringed with rows of aiguilles, large and small, in countless multitude. The sides of the ridges are grooved like corduroy with avalanche tracks. Between the ridges are hanging glaciers and larger glacier arms deeply penetrate the mass. The ridges are all parallel and of like gracefully curved outline. One beyond another they sweep down to the Baltoro and form a perfect composition like the feathers of an eagle's extended wing. It is an exceptionally fine example of mountain architecture, a natural composition, almost resembling an artistic creation. The immense sweep of the glacier, hence visible from its foot to the monumental Golden Throne at its head, bound all the parts of half the panorama together.

ACQUIRING SNAPPY PORES WITH IRVIN COBB

"HOW TRUE IT IS," monologs Irvin Cobb, "that we who would pluck the mote from behind a fellow being's waistcoat so rarely take note of the beam which we have swallowed crosswise!" Even so, with the assistance of a penny-in-the-slot weighing machine and some opportunities for comparison with an "undoubtedly fat" friend, Mr. Cobb ultimately reached the conclusion that he weighed much too much. A splendid resolution sprouted within him shortly afterwards, he announces in his new book, "One-Third Off" (Doran). It was one of several resolutions which he entertained before he finally found a cure for too much size. This first resolution had to do with exercise. As for dieting, he admits—

It did not occur to me that cutting down my daily consumption of provender might prove helpful to the success of the proposed undertaking. Or if it did occur to me, I put the idea sternly from me, for I was by way of being a robust trencherman. I had joyed in the pleasures of the table, and I had written copiously of those joys, and I now declined to recant of my faith or to abate my indulgences.

All this talk which I had heard about balanced rations went in at one ear and out at the other. I knew what a balanced ration was. I stowed one aboard three times daily—at morn, again at noon, and once more at nightfall. A balanced ration was one which, being eaten, did not pull you over on your face; one which you could poise properly if only you leaned well back upon rising from the table, and placed the two hands, with a gentle lifting motion, just under the overhang of the main cargo hold.

Surely there must be some way of achieving the desired result other than by following dieting devices. There was—exercising was the answer. I would exercise and so become a veritable faun.

Now, as far as I recalled, I had never taken any indoor exercise, excepting once in a while to knock on wood. I abhorred the thought of ritualistic bedroom callisthenics such as were recommended by divers health experts. Climbing out of a warm bed and standing out in the middle of a cold room and giving an imitation of a demoniac semaphore had never appealed to me as a fascinating divertisement for a grown man. As I think I may have remarked once before, lying at full length on one's back on the floor immediately upon awakening of a morning, and raising the legs to full length twenty times struck me as a performance lacking in dignity, and utterly futile.

Besides, what sort of a way was that to greet the dewy morn?

So as an alternative I decided to enrol for membership at a gymnasium where I could have company at my exercising and make a sport of what otherwise would be in the nature of a punishment. This I did. With a group of fellow inmates for

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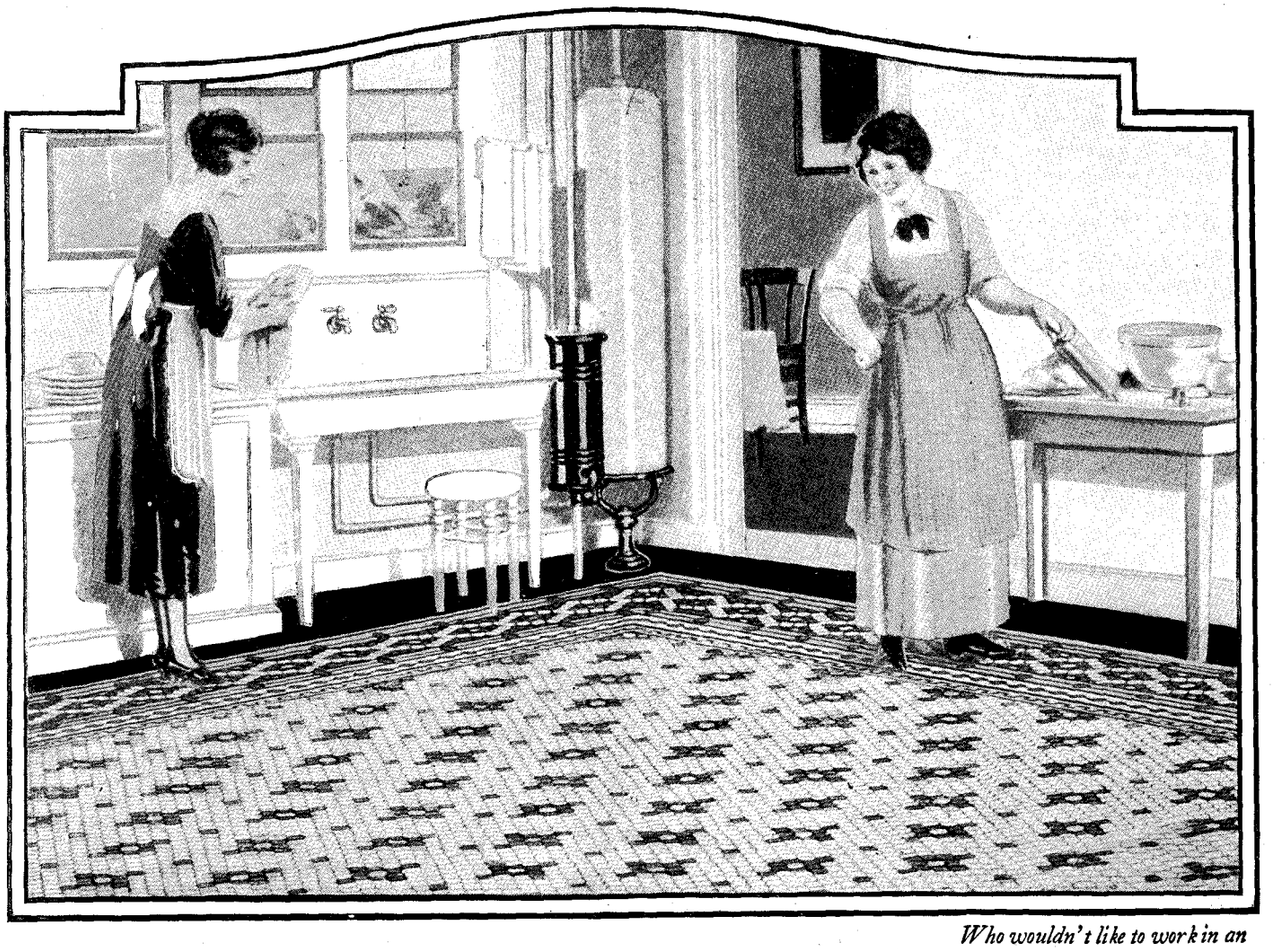

Who wouldn't like to work in an easy-to-keep-clean, spick and span kitchen like this? The rug on the floor is No. 408.

"Shure and I love to work in a kitchen like this—"

"Did you ever see a prettier rug, Nora? It lies flat as a pancake — and there's not a tack in it! It's as easy to clean as it is to walk on!"

Congoleum *Gold-Seal* Rugs bring contentment to the kitchen. Easy to look at and to buy — but *hard* to wear out — they are the ideal kitchen floor-covering.

Just a few light strokes with a damp mop leave the surface clean as a whistle — the rich colors glowing like new.

Patterns for Every Room

The wide variety of handsome patterns — real masterpieces of the rug designer's art — perfectly adapt these sanitary rugs for use in every room in the home. And the Gold Seal pasted on the face is our guarantee of absolute satisfaction.

Popular Sizes — Popular Prices

1½ x 3 feet	$ .60	3 x 4½ feet	$1.80
3 x 3 feet	1.20	3 x 6 feet	2.40

The rug illustrated is made only in the sizes below. However, the smaller rugs can be had in other designs to harmonize with it.

6 x 9 feet	$ 9.75	9 x 10½ feet	$16.60
7½ x 9 feet	11.85	9 x 12 feet	19.00

Prices in the Far West average 15% higher than those quoted; in Canada prices average 25% higher. All prices subject to change without notice.

CONGOLEUM COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Philadelphia New York Chicago San Francisco
Boston Minneapolis Dallas Kansas City
Pittsburgh Atlanta Montreal

Gold Seal CONGOLEUM Rugs

Look for the Gold Seal

This Gold Seal pasted on the face of the goods pledges absolute satisfaction and Congoleum Rugs never fail to fulfill that promise.

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Start Their Day

With extra-flavory oats

You want children to love oats—the greatest food that grows.

The almost complete food, rich in 16 needed elements.

The body builder that supplies 1,810 calories of nutriment per pound.

The vim-food with an age-old fame.

Then make the dish delicious—make it with Quaker Oats.

These are flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flavory oats.

We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

Quaker Oats hold first place with oat lovers the world over. The mothers of all nations—nearly—send over seas to get them.

Your grocer supplies them for the asking — without any fancy price.

The large 30-cent package makes 62 dishes.

Remember how well it pays to get them.

Quaker Oats

The choicest one-third of choice oats

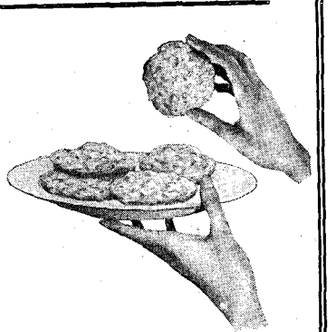
Packed in sealed round packages with removable cover

Quaker Macaroons

A dinner confection

1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 eggs, 2½ cups Quaker Oats, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Cream butter and sugar. Add yolks of eggs. Add Quaker Oats, to which baking powder has been added, and add vanilla. Beat whites of eggs stiff and add last. Drop on buttered tins with teaspoon, but very few on each tin, as they spread. Bake in slow oven. Makes about 65 cookies.



PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

my team mates, I tossed the medicine ball about. My score at this was perfect; that is to say, sometimes when it came my turn to catch I missed the ball, but the ball never once missed me. Always it landed on some tender portion of my anatomy, so that my average, written in black-and-blue spots, remained an even 1000.

Daily I cantered around and around and around a running track until my breathing was such probably as to cause people passing the building to think that the West Side Y. M. C. A. was harboring a pet porpoise inside. Once, doing this, I caught a glimpse of my own form in a looking-glass which for some reason was affixt to one of the pillars flanking the oval. A looking-glass properly did not belong there; distinctly it was out of place and could serve no worthy purpose. Very few of the sights presented in a gym which largely is patronized by city-bred fat men are deserving to be mirrored in a glass. They are not such visions as one would care to store in fond memory's album. Be that as it may, here was this mirror, and swinging down the course suddenly, I beheld myself in it. Clad in a chastely simple one-piece garment, with my face all a blistered crimson and my fingers interlaced together about where the third button of the waistcoat, counting from the bottom up, would have been had I been wearing any waistcoat, I reminded myself of a badly scorched citizen escaping in a scantily dressed condition from a burnng homestead bringing with him the chief family treasure clasped in his arms. He had saved the pianola!

From the running track or the medicine ball court it was the devotee's custom to repair to the steam room and "simmer pleasantly in a temperature of 240 degrees Fahrenheit," more or less, until, he says—

All I needed before being served was to have the gravy slightly thickened with flour and a dash of watercress added here and there. Having remained in the steam cabinet until quite done, I next would jump into the swimming pool, which concluded the afternoon's entertainment.

Jumping into the cool water of the pool was supposed to reseal the pores which the treatment in the hot room had caused to open. In the best gymnasium circles it is held to be a fine thing to have these educated pores, but I am sure it can be overdone, and personally I can not say that I particularly enjoyed it. I kept it up largely for their sake. They became highly trained, but developed temperament. They were apt to get the signals mixed and open unexpectedly on the street, resulting in bad colds for me.

For six weeks, on every week day from three to five P. M., I maintained this schedule religiously—at least I used a good many religious words while so engaged—and then I went on the scales to find out what progress I had made toward attaining the desired result. I had kept off the scales until then because I was saving up, as it were, to give myself a nice jolly surprize party.

So I weighed. And I had picked up nine pounds and a half! That was what I had gained for all my sufferings and all my exertions—that, along with a set of snappy but emotional pores and a personal knowl-

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edge of how a New England boiled dinner feels just before it comes on the table.

"This," I said bitterly to myself—"this is sheer foolhardiness! Keep this up for six weeks more and I'll find myself fallen away to a perfect three-ton truck. Keep it up for three months and I'll be ready to rent myself out to the aquarium as a suitable playmate for the leviathan in the main tank. I shall stop this idiocy before it begins making me seasick merely to look down at myself as I walk. I may slosh about and billow somewhat, but I positively decline to heave up and down. I refuse to be known as the human tidal wave, with women and children being hurriedly removed to a place of safety at my approach. Right here and now is where I quit qualifying for the inundation stakes!"

Which accordingly I did. What I did not realize was that the unwonted exercise gave me such a magnificent appetite that, after a session at the gymnasium, I ate about three times as much as I usually did at dinner. . . . So, never associating the question of diet with the problem of attaining physical slightness, I swung back again into my old mode of life with the resigned conviction that since destiny had chosen me to be fat there was nothing for me to do in the premises excepting to go right on to the end of my mortal chapter being fat, fatter and, perhaps, fattest. I'd just make the best of it.

And I'd use care about crossing a county bridge at any gait faster than a walk.

ELEVEN MEN IN A LIFE-BOAT, FIFTEEN DAYS AT SEA.

"THE great traditions of the sea," says a report from Seattle, were preserved by eleven sailors who set out in an open boat to get help for a disabled steamer, were carried out of their course by a hurricane, and finally reached the sought-for help after fifteen days on the Pacific Ocean. The story of their voyage, pieced together from their statements after they had come through to safety "with unbroken nerve and courage," is told by a writer in the Seattle *Times*. It shows, he says, that they "fought dauntlessly against odds which threatened any moment to snuff out their lives," kept a stiff upper lip even when "they thought they had sighted land and then found it was only a cloud bank by the heaving waters," and finally won out, against both long odds and bad luck, by grim courage and determination. To begin the story at the beginning:

The *Canadian Importer* sailed from Vancouver, B. C., August 13, and from Nanaimo, August 15, bound for Australia with a full cargo of lumber. On Friday, August 19, the ship suddenly began filling with water. The inflow continued until there were 17 feet of water in her No. 2 hold and her engine room, extinguishing her fires and putting her wireless apparatus out of commission. After a desperate but vain fight of several hours to regain control of the ship, Capt. C. R. Bissett decided the only recourse lay in sending a life-boat in search of assistance, as he was out of the steamship track. His vessel was then 623 miles southwest of the Columbia River lightship. At that time the *Canadian Importer* was listing 30 degrees.

Second officer Laird and third officer

Here Is the Reason for the Successful 20-Year Record of a Great Food for Brain and Body

A Few Facts of Nation-Wide Interest

WHEN a food has withstood the test of over twenty years, and millions of men, women and children in all conditions of life have eaten it with relish, and thrived on it, it *must* have sterling merit.

There are very few foods that can fulfill all the requirements of a complete diet. Grape-Nuts, with cream or milk, is one of these few.

It furnishes an ideal diet for brain as well as muscle workers. It is rich in tissue-building elements, and in the mineral salts that nourish nerves, provide iron for the blood, and furnish phosphates for the teeth and bones.

Served Around the World

Grape-Nuts has helped the health and happiness of millions, not alone in America, but throughout many parts of the civilized world. Its delicious goodness and digestibility make it the ideal food for every person who wants to be at his best.

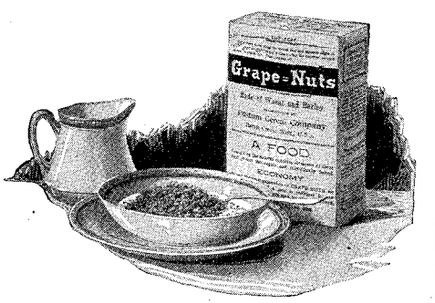
Go to your grocer today and get a package of rich, nutritious Grape-Nuts. Eat it as a cereal with cream or milk at breakfast, or make it into an appetizing pudding for lunch or dinner.

You can order Grape-Nuts anywhere and everywhere; in the most exclusive hotels and in the most modest lunch rooms; at the largest and the smallest grocery stores; on palatial ocean liners and small lake boats; and for all of which there *is* a reason.

Grape-Nuts—the Body Builder

"There's a Reason"

Made by
Postum Cereal Company, Inc.
Battle Creek, Michigan



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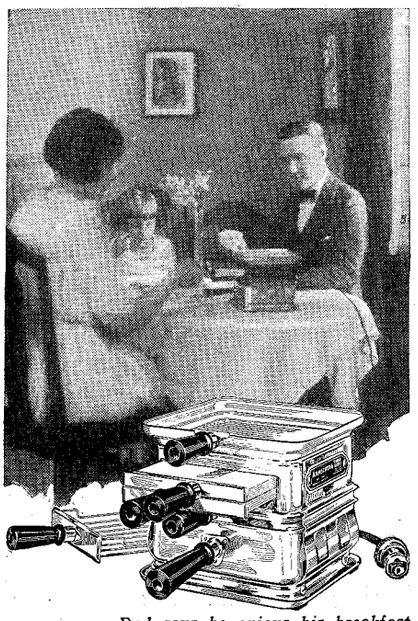


Dad says he enjoys his breakfast more than ever since Mother began cooking it on The Armstrong Table Stove, because The Armstrong enables the whole family to eat together.

Sit Down To Breakfast Together

No one need remain in the kitchen and miss the sociability and family fellowship of breakfast time, or any other meal, as long as there's an Armstrong Table Stove in the house.

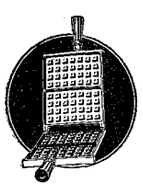
Place it on the table, attach it to the nearest fixture and fry bacon and eggs, and toast bread while the cereal is being eaten. The Armstrong Table Stove cooks three things at once—enough food for four.

It is most economical—uses no more current than the ordinary single electric toaster. It cooks both sides at once—saving time and current. Its tight-fitting construction holds all of the heat in and concentrates it on the utensils. No waste there.

There's a toaster, a deep boiling pan, griddle, four egg cups and rack. Light, attractive aluminum utensils, all of them. An extra waffle iron attachment fits in the toaster compartment of the stove. *The tilting plug never sticks.*

Ask your electrical or hardware dealer to show them to you. The stove is now only $12.50 and the waffle iron $4.00 extra. Write for booklet B.

THE ARMSTRONG MANUFACTURING CO.
Formerly The Standard Stamping Co.
137 W. Seventh Avenue
Huntington West Virginia



ARMSTRONG
TABLE STOVE
Cooks 3 things at once

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

J. W. Watt, two bonnie Scots, who, Captain Bissett thought, would smell their way to land, if in no other way, were detailed for the boat and three seamen and three firemen volunteered to join the party. One engineer was also allowed to go. Just before the boat pushed off Cadet R. Newell rushed to the bridge and asked Captain Bissett if he could go along. The skipper warned him of what the consequences might be, but he still adhered to his request, which was granted.

Then Purser B. D. Soissons ran into Newell and he also began figuring on making the trip in the life-boat. Soissons and Newell believed they would reach San Francisco in five days and would "have a big time."

"It was a funny idea all right, because none of us had any money," remarked Newell after arriving in Victoria.

Anyway Soissons made his request to Captain Bissett and it was granted.

There was a great scene on the starboard side of the *Canadian Importer* as the little craft took aboard its four breakers of water, bully beef and hardtack, and the men who were to seek aid scampered aboard. There were mingled feelings. No one knew whether or not they would see one another again. The life-boat might be engulfed or the *Importer* might slip beneath the surface at any moment, as her fore and aft bulkheads were all that kept her afloat.

The "good-bys," "good voyage" and "good luck" swept back and forth in small barrages, and the hands waved the final farewells.

Then Mr. Laird ordered the "dipping lugg" set and the little life-boat rapidly passed out of sight of the *Importer* at four o'clock on Friday afternoon, August 10. The wind was favorable and a fine passage to San Francisco was expected.

On Saturday and Sunday the boat ran into calms and drifted about. The men celebrated the Sabbath by going over the side and enjoying a swim. This recreation suddenly came to a close when a ten-foot shark poked its nose above the surface and showed a beautiful row of pearly teeth.

The life-boat was skimming along on Monday at 2 a.m. when lights were sighted. Every man was roused and half the flares were fired and a bucketful of waste saturated in kerosene was burned, but altho the ship was but four miles off, the danger signals were not seen. As the bright lights of the passenger ship passed out of sight there were murmured imprecations on the head of the lookout of the ship.

The men laid down in their cramped quarters to sleep, with one officer and one man on watch. The night was spent with the officers doing six-hour watches and the men on for one hour each. The men slept in the bottom of the craft with their blankets fastened to the oars to form a cover.

One week passed and still there was no sight of land. Then signs of a cyclone approached. Early one morning the sky grew dark, and at noon a great heat wave struck the craft, followed by a terrific wind and a downpour which amounted almost to a cloud-burst. Only through skilful handling did the life-boat succeed in surviving the storm, which lasted for four days and three nights. Neither officer had a wink of sleep during the time. The course was altered and the life-boat ran before the wind with her sail well reefed.

The gale blew from the northeast and the craft was heading in the direction of San Pedro. During this awful ordeal some of the men nearly perished. Drenched to the skin, with the temperature very low, no sun, the cold spray continually slapping them and only cramped quarters to squat in, the crew endured many tortures. Finally, however, we are told:

The gale blew itself out and with a favorable wind from the southeast, Mr. Laird decided to head for San Francisco, and such rapid progress was made that all hands one night thought they were off Cape Mendocino.

In the fading light one of the crew remarked, "Looks like land ahead."

Every one searched the horizon and sure enough it looked like Mendocino. Darkness came on and Mr. Laird decided to reef the sail so that they would not get too close to land before daybreak.

There was little sleeping that night and Banks, a Liverpool fireman, kept all hands in good spirits by the yarns he spun of his trip across Canada on freight trains. He was the life of the boat and with one of the seamen, who couldn't help singing, many dreary hours were turned into sunshine.

Every one strained his eyes at daybreak to see how far they were offshore. They searched, but no land was to be seen.

"Only a cloudbank," informed Mr. Laird, and everyone's spirits went down like a rock in the ocean.

No one despaired of ultimate success despite the fact that hardtack and bully beef are not likely to improve a man's tenacity to hang on. However, a subject which was never dry always came to the forefront in dull moments.

"Wait till we get back to old British Columbia and hook 'longside a liquor permit," some one would chip in, and then would follow a general review of the best beverages.

An albatross brought moments of sport and amusement and also a lot of thunder from Mr. Laird, who considered the bird the Jonah of the trip. The albatross picked up the boat and hung about for four days.

"I'd shot the thing if I had had a rifle," said Mr. Laird.

But Mr. Laird didn't have a rifle and his Jonah stayed with him.

Various means were devised of catching the bird and ending its days. Mr. Laird, who hails from Melbourne and has had some experience on the plains, decided to lasso the bird, and on one shot put the noose over his victim's head, but he could not draw the line taut before the bird was away.

Undaunted, Mr. Laird tried another ruse. He baited a line, which had been used for fishing, with a hope that the albatross would snap up the bait and take the hook. But the bird was wary and stood off.

One of the crew tried to kayo the bird with a boat hook, but nearly went overboard.

Then came the sporting instinct. It was decided that every man on board should contribute 50 cents to the first man who saw land. The pool amounted to $5.50.

On the 15th night Cadet Newell was just going off watch when he thought he saw a light. He paused and concluded that it was the blinking light on the Farallones. He called every one and they all watched.

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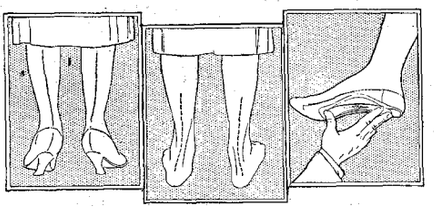
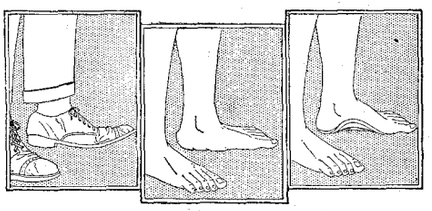
The story of your foot troubles is told by *your shoes*



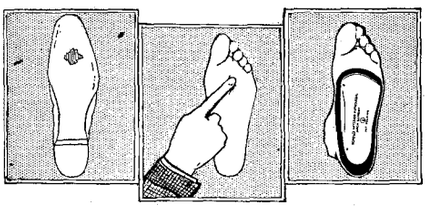
Do your heels wear down on the inside, feet tire quickly, ankles rotate inward and "turn" easily? This indicates "weak foot" and the beginning of the painful "flat foot."

Dr. Scholl's Foot-Eazer will give the needed support to the foot, straightening up the shoe



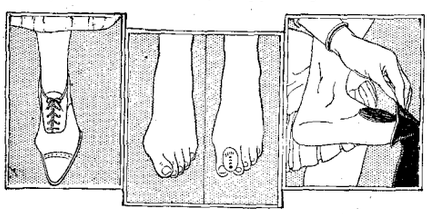
When the shank of this shoe is forced down and the sides are bulged and wrinkled, "flat foot" has developed.

Dr. Scholl's Tri-Spring Arch Support, of extra-strong construction, will support the foot, taking the weight off the instep of the shoe



If the sole of your shoe shows undue wear at this point, the metatarsal arch, across the ball of the foot, is weakening.

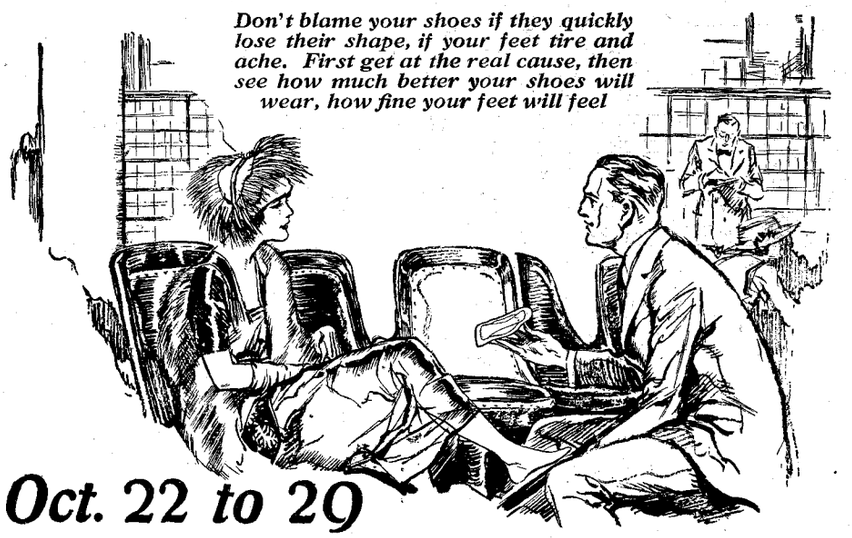
Burning sensation and callouses on sole, cramp-like pains in the ball of the foot result. Dr. Scholl's Anterior Metatarsal Arch Support benefits this trouble by supporting this arch



That unsightly bulge on the side of your shoe can be benefited by Dr. Scholl's Toe-Flex which gently straightens the great toe. Of fine, flexible rubber, 3 sizes, 75c each.

Dr. Scholl's Bunion Reducer relieves pressure; keeps shoe from bulging; reduces the growth by natural absorption. 75c each

Don't blame your shoes if they quickly lose their shape, if your feet tire and ache. First get at the real cause, then see how much better your shoes will wear, how fine your feet will feel



Oct. 22 to 29

Dr Scholl's National Demonstration Week

This week, October 22 to 29, is the time to have your shoe trouble quickly and permanently corrected. It's Dr. Scholl's National Demonstration Week.

Step into the first store where you see Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances displayed. There you will find someone thoroughly competent to tell you exactly what's causing your trouble. Then and there you can have exactly fitted to your foot, without removing your hose, the particular Dr. Scholl Appliance you need to remove that cause.

Developed and patented by the internationally-known foot specialist, Dr. Wm. M. Scholl, every Dr. Scholl Foot Comfort Appliance has been tested and its worth proven in actual use by hundreds of thousands of people in all parts of the world. Simple in construction, light and resilient, yet strong, as they must be, they can be worn comfortably in any shoe or slipper.

Determine to make this splendid opportunity yours for—remember!—so easily you can prevent those shoe troubles; so surely you can have active, shapely, comfortable feet.

The Scholl Mfg. Co., Dept. 810, 213 W. Schiller St., Chicago, Ill.; 339 Broadway, New York City; 112 Adelaide St., E., Toronto, Canada.

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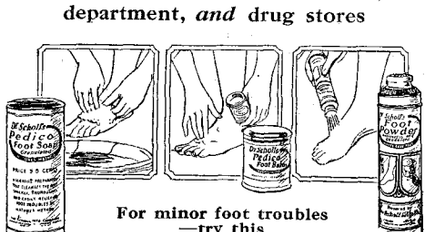
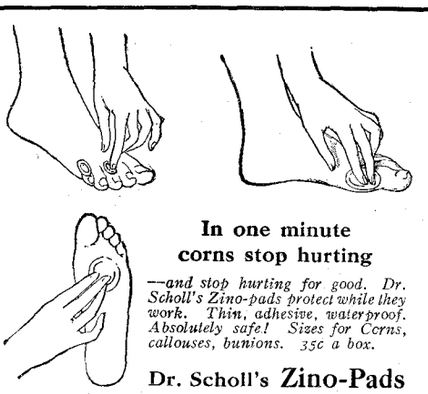
Special Remedies from Dr. Scholl's Laboratories—obtainable at shoe, department, *and* drug stores



For minor foot troubles —try this

For hot, tired, aching, tender and perspiring feet, use Dr. Scholl's Home Treatment—a granulated, cleansing Foot Soap, a penetrating, healing Foot Balm, and a Foot Powder, antiseptic and deodorizing. Makes the feet feel fine! Complete set, $1.00



In one minute corns stop hurting

—and stop hurting for good. Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads protect while they work. Thin, adhesive, waterproof. Absolutely safe! Sizes for Corns, callouses, bunions. 35c a box.

Dr. Scholl's Zino-Pads

Put one on—the pain is gone!

FREE SAMPLE

USE THIS COUPON

THE SCHOLL MFG. CO., Dept. 810
213 West Schiller St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me a free sample of Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads for corns ( ) callouses ( ) or bunions ( ) (check which kind is wanted), together with a copy of Dr. Scholl's booklet "The Feet and Their Care."

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

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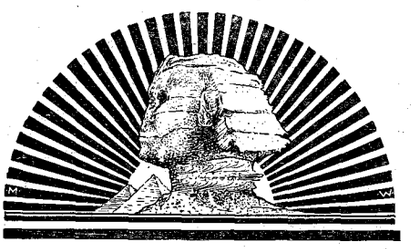

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Ends Draughts, Dust and Coal Waste

Save 25% to 50% of your fuel costs. Keep out draughts, dust and smoke. Stop rattling doors and windows.

See how inexpensive to install in your building.

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Address.....

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Eng. Dept. B.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

There it was, a "blinker" all right, but it was not regular enough for a shore light.

Continuing for a while with the light always in view, other lights flashed into vision, and it was concluded that a ship was at hand.

Up went the flares and this time the signal was seen.

Using his 'only chart as a megaphone, Mr. Laird shouted, "How far to San Francisco?"

A short exchange of questions revealed that the rescue ship was the tug *Sea Lion*, bound for the *Canadian Importer*.

Mr. Laird summarizes the trip in these words:

"Our rations were kept in the bow and some of the seamen were usually complaining about hunger. Amidships two of the younger members of the boat crew had their quarters and one of them had a Bible and read it by the moonlight. Back aft there was Third officer Watt and myself and we were usually complaining in seafaring terms about the bad weather we were experiencing. You know we expected to reach land in five days, but we were buffeted around for fifteen days and then 'didn't get there, so there was some excuse for our objections."

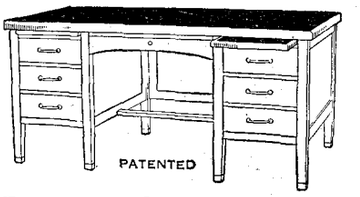
DARK, AND OFTEN VAIN, WAYS OF THE AUTOMOBILIOUS BOOTLEGGER

THE innocent-looking motor car, coming down from a supposedly innocent excursion into Canada, has places for concealing liquor that makes the old-fashioned bootleg method seem contemporary with the ark. Even if it is true, as a recent investigator of automobile bootlegging concedes, that "Uncle Sam is sometimes slow but mighty sure," with the result that "the official life of an automobile whisky-runner may be merry, but it is inevitably short," nevertheless the fact remains that the automobile is the mainstay of the bootlegging industry in the United States. Without taking sides in the matter, in fact, after carefully declaring his neutrality, C. H. Claudy, writing in *Motor Life*, presents some of the methods used in concealing whisky in motor cars. The spare-tire, false-limousine-top, and double-gasoline-tank methods are illustrated by example. Incidentally, the writer points out, we do not hear much about the returns from the confiscated cars which are sold to the highest bidder. He mentions that:

The average second-hand value of cars seized for illicit transportation of liquor (for know, ye tempted, that if a prohibition enforcement agent finds "hip licker" in your car, he will not only confiscate the hootch, but will also take the car and sell it to the highest bidder) is more than a thousand dollars. Only high-priced, powerful, roomy and reliable cars are good enough for the bootlegger; it is a paying proposition for him to operate a Packmobile or a Caddifayyette, even if he loses a few.

The United States Government is cowering in a corner, trying to hide its sins of wasteful expenditure and misorganized effort from the eyes of a Congressional

No Glass No More No Blotters
Disfigured Desk Tops



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Inlaid "LINO" WRITING BED
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Thirty years builders of Gunn Desks and Sectional Bookcases.
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Sample FREE upon request

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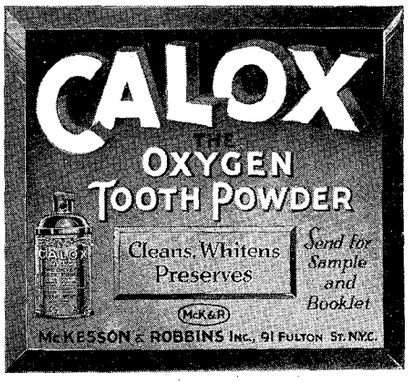

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being "ahead of their time" are reading and considering—and many are employing for themselves—the methods of Dr. Paul Dubois described by him in *"The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders."* Dr. Dubois has made a unique reputation in Europe by his series of brochures laying before the medical fraternity his methods evolved in 20 years' successful specialization with *nervous patients*. American translation by Drs. Smith Ely Jelliffe and Wm. A. White, with copious index. 471 pages, $3.50 net—$3.65 post; paid from FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

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investigating committee and a budget outfit. Their attention is respectfully called to the fact that a waiting world is *not* informed how many automobiles have been seized by prohibition officers, or how much money has been realized from their sale. The Internal Revenue Bureau gives the cheering information that the value of property seized in law enforcement of the prohibition act during the fiscal year was in excess of $2,000,000, but how much of this was whisky, and how much automobiles, deponent sayeth not.

The United States is divided into prohibition districts, and each one is a little world unto itself, and if it reports at all to its creator and parent, does so sketchily. They *believe* in Washington that three-fourths of illegal liquor traffic is motor-car traffic and that "a great many" automobiles have been confiscated, but how they know they don't say.

As for the automobilious bootlegging methods in actual use, he writes, illustrating by examples:

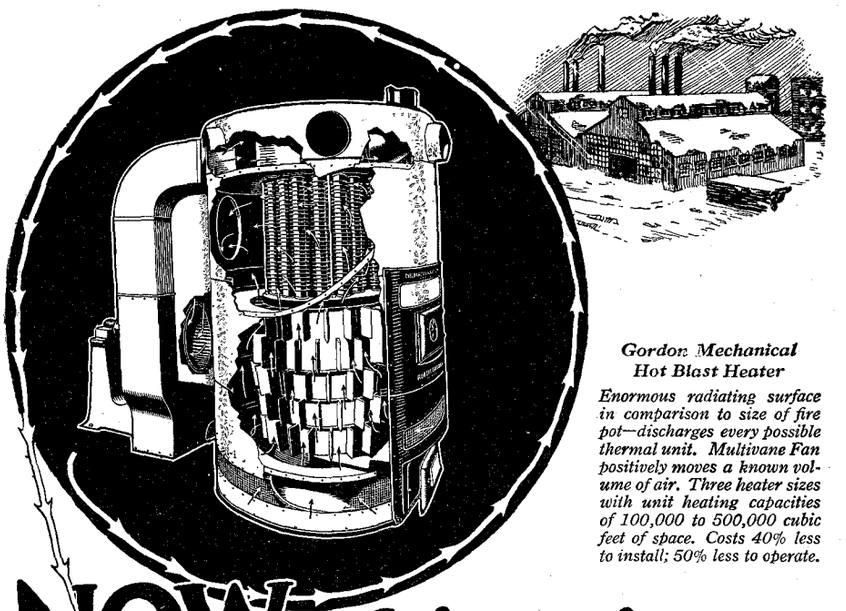
One Harlow R. Dennison (at least that was the nice name he put on the police blotter) did mental arithmetic. Booze could be bought from a man, who had a friend, who was first cousin to a guard of a Government warehouse. The booze could be bought for $4.30 a quart in five-gallon lots. Ten gallons is forty quarts. Forty quarts retailing at $8 the quart is $320. Set against this forty quarts at $4.30, $172, add $10 for gasoline and incidental expenses, and a net profit of $138 was left for Mr. Dennison, IF he could get his forty quarts from the warehouse to the city.

Mr. Dennison thought of numerous clever schemes, of which the spare tire seemed the cleverest. A spare tire 34 by 4½ inches holds about twenty-five quarts of liquid. It isn't easy to get liquid into a tire, but it can be done. And Mr. Dennison did it and made at least four and perhaps five trips—the police are not quite sure—but he made his error. Mr. Dennison carried two spare tires, brazenly at the rear of his car. But forty quarts didn't fill them and sixty quarts more than filled them. So he bought sixty quarts, and filled each tire as full as it would hold. In doing so he spilled a little about the valve stem, sticking through the rim.

The prohibition authorities of the city to which Mr. Dennison was proceeding were quite cognizant that he brought in booze, and a lot of it. But in spite of careful inspection, they didn't know just how. There was none under the seat, the groceries in the tonneau were bona-fide potatoes and apples, the gasoline tank held gasoline. But one day an officer spied the place where the dust on a spare had obviously *been splashed off*. The officer unscrewed the valve cap and sniffed—and Mr. Dennison lost his car and his booze and paid a heavy fine and was glad to escape with his liberty. Now he doesn't think much of spare tires as a place in which to carry booze.

Mike Griffin had it all over Dennison as a thinker-up of schemes. "Too much trouble to put it in spare tires," opined Mike. "Officers too darn clever. One needle puncture and there you ain't. What you want is something so artfully concealed they'll never even think of looking for it. And I want transportation for containers. A quart brings eight bucks; a pint brings five, and a half-pint, three-fifty. Gimme it in half-pints and I grow rich, provided I buy 'em cheap enough."

Whereupon Mr. Griffin made *his* mistake (for all bootleggers make them, sooner or



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Enormous radiating surface in comparison to size of fire pot—discharges every possible thermal unit. Multivane Fan positively moves a known volume of air. Three heater sizes with unit heating capacities of 100,000 to 500,000 cubic feet of space. Costs 40% less to install; 50% less to operate.

NOW—this twice as efficient plant heater

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Get your inquiry in the mail tonight and we will get our reply in the first return mail. Our 40-page catalog tells all about the Gordon Mechanical Hot Blast Heaters and complete Gordon service on any heating, ventilating, air conditioning, process piping and power plant installation. Our co-operative service puts all the resources of our engineering department at the service of architects and construction engineers, quite without obligation. Use the coupon.

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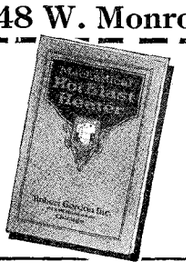

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

later) and bought him a new, shiny, beautiful sedan car.

This he took to a shop where strange and curious things were done to it. To the eye, the bright and beautiful sedan was still but a sedan, beautiful and bright. But to Mike it was the road to wealth. And there was joy in the hearts of half-pint buyers, for the supply seemed inexhaustible. Mike would have 200 half-pints to-day, sell them, and reappear with a couple of hundred to-morrow.

But buyers exult too much. "Oh, t'ell with the Volstead act. I can buy all I want. Sure, good stuff. Get you some if you want." Some one says it to some one who says it to some one else who says it to some one who tells some one who is interested in prohibition. Mike Griffin was watched. And once he was seen to drive a beautiful and bright sedan out of the city in the morning and return the next morning the presumption was that the brightness and beauty of the sedan concealed something.

So they stopped and searched the car. Mr. Griffin here made his second mistake; he threatened the officers with all sorts of penalties for searching him without a warrant. One of the officers called his bluff, and insisted on taking him to the police station to make his complaint right there. Mr. Griffin went.

While he was complaining, the officer climbed into the sedan, slouched down in the seat, and stared at the upholstery above him. It was a trifle low, that upholstered ceiling, and "the officer poked gently at it." It appeared to be a good, hard ceiling, almost too good and hard, so—

He smote his club against it, smote vigorously, and was rewarded with the tinkle of glass and an odor which perhaps made him remember the "here's how" of the old days. The false ceiling, the concealed rack for half-pint bottles were a good scheme, but for the fact that a bright and beautiful sedan is not usually driven twice daily from city to city by a lone driver. Exit the half-pint-false-ceiling scheme and exit also Mr. Mike Griffin.

Bootleggers have tried every known part of a car as a storage space for booze. One Elias Grassmacher, whose name certainly is not a carefully chosen alias, was one of the many who thought gasoline tanks holding seventeen gallons, about thirteen gallons too big. He put a smaller tank inside the larger one, filled it with booze, and then filled around the smaller tank with gas. It's a grand scheme, if you don't run out of gas at the wrong place. Mr. Grassmacher chose a country garage beside the road to refill.

"Pretty near dry?" inquired the garageman, pleasantly.

"Yep, can't go very far without gas. Fill 'er up," was Grassmacher's incautious reply.

The garage man filled her up—*and it took only three gallons to do it.* Two miles further on was a rope across the road, and a couple of local constables who told him they'd like to take his boat to pieces and see what made it go. Grassmacher threatened and pleaded and cussed and raved, but the local police were anxious to make a record, and a big gasoline tank that ran over with only three gallons

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filling was too inexplicable, especially with Mr. Grassmacher not having any too good a reputation in the nearby city to which a telephone inquiry had been sent. Now Mr. Grassmacher does sums in mental arithmetic which add the value of one car, to the value of one auxiliary tank, to the value of taking the gasoline tank apart and inserting the smaller tank and soldering it up and painting it again, to the value of one fine, to the value of thirteen gallons of perfectly good hootch, and, presumably is either inventing new schemes or going out of business.

But not all transportation of wet goods is such picayune stuff as this. There are those who won't deal with booze at all unless in large lots, where they make a whole lot of money at once. Such was the scheme of a super-dealer, who used tires in freight-car lots as concealers of his true merchandise.

Of course, by no means all schemes fail all the time. Mr. Al "Frisco" Johnson collects seven truck-loads of whisky. He gets seven purchasers in a city nearby. The load is worth a great many thousand dollars, too many to risk if a little money will serve to insure it. So "Frisco" buys himself a cheap, second-hand truck, and loads it with garden produce, under which he puts one case of whisky and several cases of near-whisky. The real whisky is nearest the end and has a top carefully broken open so an exploring hand can be easily inserted for investigation.

When the cavalcade is ready to start, "Frisco" calls up the police at the one place at which he fears interference. "Shshshshs," he whispers over the telephone. "This is Shifty Mike talking. I got it in for Dan O'Hara. Dan is starting a truck full o' booze for your burg to-night. He'll get there about twelve-thirty. By-by."

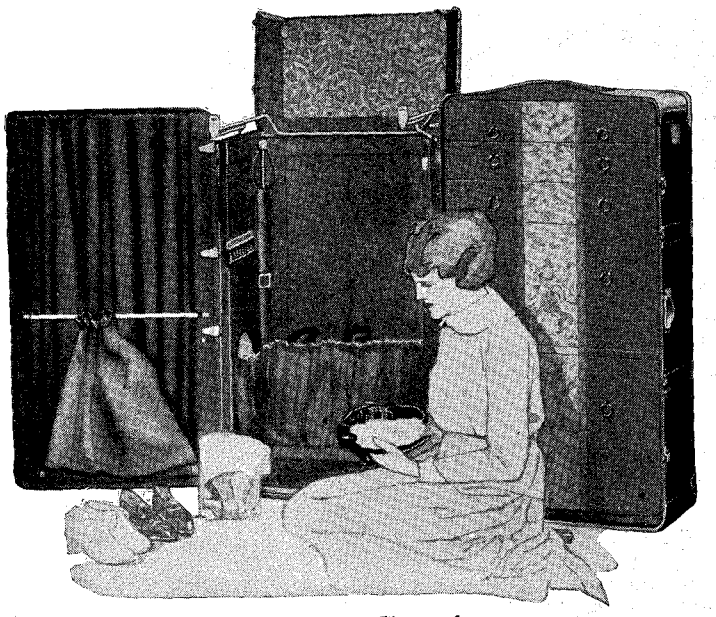
At twelve-thirty, sure enough, into the town and the arms of waiting policemen, drives Dan O'Hara (who has been hired to be arrested). The truck is captured. The open case is found, tasted, the load confiscated. The police disperse in triumph. An hour later the real whisky-laden truck drives unmolested through the town.

"Frisco" loses the truck. It is cheaper to let the prohibition forces have it than fight it.

Even to the lover of the forbidden liquids, and those who would not have wept had Mr. Volstead died when he was a baby, some mishaps of the bootleggers are funny. Among these anecdotes there is one which became a classic in a certain club, so much so that the "hero" of the tale resigned.

This gentleman had much money with which to gratify his whims, and decided his cellar was under-supplied. Inquiry developed the fact that a friend stood ready to remedy the condition with a brand-new, never-before-used tank truck labeled "Standard Oil." The tank truck was carefully cleaned, and filled with whisky; several hundred gallons, at about twenty-five dollars a gallon.

The "Standard Oil" truck safely got out of the city where it was loaded, safely negotiated the road and safely arrived in the city of its destination. The driver of the truck was uninstructed, and the garage chief of the wealthy man was equally innocent. The mislabeled truck drove to the rich man's garage and there ran the precious contents of the tank into the big gasoline tank in the garage, mixing the whisky with enough gasoline to make a mixture equally unfit for drinking or engine propulsion. And what, it may be asked, could the rich man do? Nothing. So he did it.



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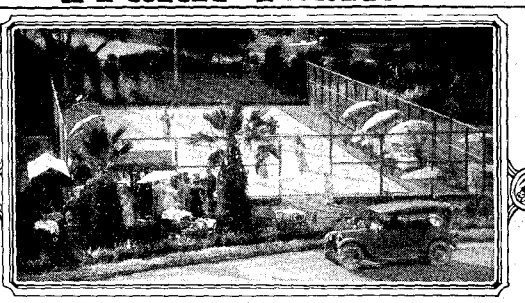

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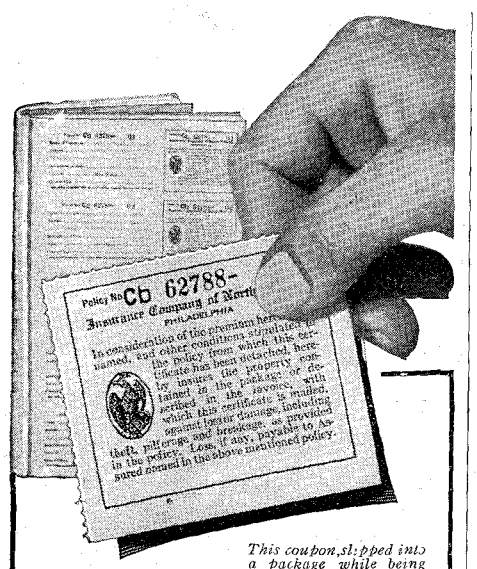

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE BANK RATE RETURNS TO NORMALCY

THE reduction of the New York Federal Reserve Bank rediscount rate to 5 per cent. seems to the New York *Sun* to be a definite indication of the return to normal levels for money in the financial center. It is noted that the "maximum rate of 7 per cent. was first reduced in May, another reduction followed in June and another in July," and that the latest reduction seems to have followed rather than anticipated general conditions in the financial markets. As *The Sun* comments editorially:

A "return to the normal of 1914" in the rediscount rate is an important step toward regaining stability and activity in commercial affairs; but it is by no means the only requirement. The gradual "thawing out" of credits has progressed sufficiently to justify the lower and now the normal rate on rediscounts, but so long as the various industrial and mercantile institutons lack orders, or buyers, or customers, the complete usefulness of the mechanism is not restored, and the wheels will not turn with requisite ease and the old rapidity. And would-be customers will not become actual and active buyers until they can buy at prices upon which they can figure a profit for themselves.

It remains to turn the valve and let the steam into the cylinders. For the motive power of brains and money cannot function so long as high prices prevent their free and unrestricted action.

In Boston, where the Federal Reserve Bank rate has also been reduced to 5 per cent., *The News Bureau* observes that the new rates themselves "give only a faint idea of the unparalleled financial deflation which has been going on for nearly two years." The Boston financial daily believes that "the figures of reserves, discounts, and circulation of the entire Federal Reserve system afford the true picture and emphasize the solid foundation upon which the new investment structure is based":

On March 12, 1920, the reserve ratio of the reserve system reached its record low figure of 40.5% (42.5% on the old basis of figuring and the commonly quoted low point). To-day it is 68.7%. A year ago it was less than 59%, actually 49.4%.

On November 5, 1920, bill holdings of the system reached their peak of $3,126,594,000. To-day they are actually $1,705,843,000 less, or in aggregate of but $1,420,751,000. Since last September they are off about $500,000,000.

Just before Christmas a year ago, December 23, 1920, circulation reached its greatest height, $3,404,931,000. In less than nine months it has contracted $930,255,000, until to-day it is $2,474,676,000.

The extraordinary phase of this deflation, amounting to nearly $1,000,000,000 in circulation and nearly $1,800,000,000 in discounts, has been the gain of over $800,000,000 in reserves at the same time. For total reserves September 21, 1921, aggregated $2,863,096,000 or $827,656,000 higher than the low level of $2,035,440,000, February, 1920.

This is explained by the anomaly of gold imports in the face of financial deflation and receding business. Some keen bankers do not anticipate a continuation of these cross currents and look for a tapering off of gold imports or a marked reduction in the speed of American deflation.

Following figures for the Federal Reserve system show what has been accomplished in the way of deflation since the winter of 1919 with its 7% discount rate and its repeated warnings from the Reserve Board:

RESERVE RATIO	
Sept. 21, 1921	68.7%
Nov. 12, 1920	40.5
BILL HOLDINGS	
Sept. 21, 1921	$1,420,751,000
Nov. 5, 1920	3,126,594,000
NOTE CIRCULATION	
Sept. 21, 1921	$2,474,676,000
Dec. 23, 1920	3,404,931,000
TOTAL RESERVES	
Sept. 21, 1921	$2,863,096,000
Feb. 20, 1920	2,035,440,000

THE WORLD FOOD PROSPECT FOR THE WINTER

WITH the food crops of the United States aggregating about 15 per cent. less than last year, and "with famine existing in Russia and reported in India, both former surplus producers, and drought threatening Argentina," the prospect is not exactly comfortable, *The Wall Street Journal* notes. Nevertheless, it adds, "a survey of the world's food situation shows that for another year there will be no need of any one going without sufficient food wherever it can be transported and paid for." For one thing, our large corn crop will make up for shortage in wheat. As *The Wall Street Journal* glances at the situation:

In the current season ending with July, 1922, Europe will need at least 550,000,000 bushels of foreign wheat, and other importing countries 50,000,000 more. Russia needs an immense amount, but it can not be transported, even if financed. Millions of Russians must pay their lives as a part of the Bolshevik destruction of the railroads. Probably 50,000,000 bushels will be a conservative estimate of the amount that can go to Russia. Europe also may economize, as it did last year when it bought according to its purse instead of its stomach. Six hundred million bushels is an irreducible minimum world demand.

Our September crop report forecasts 754,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is about 30,000,000 less than last year when we had also a large carry-over. Our present carry-over of wheat and flour is about 90,000,000 bushels, making the total supply 844,000,000. We consume 500,000,000 bushels a year, and allowing for seed and a minimum carry-over, our exportable surplus is 200,000,000 bushels. Canada will have about the same amount to ship. This leaves at least 200,000,000 bushels which the world must find elsewhere.

Manchuria should furnish 25,000,000

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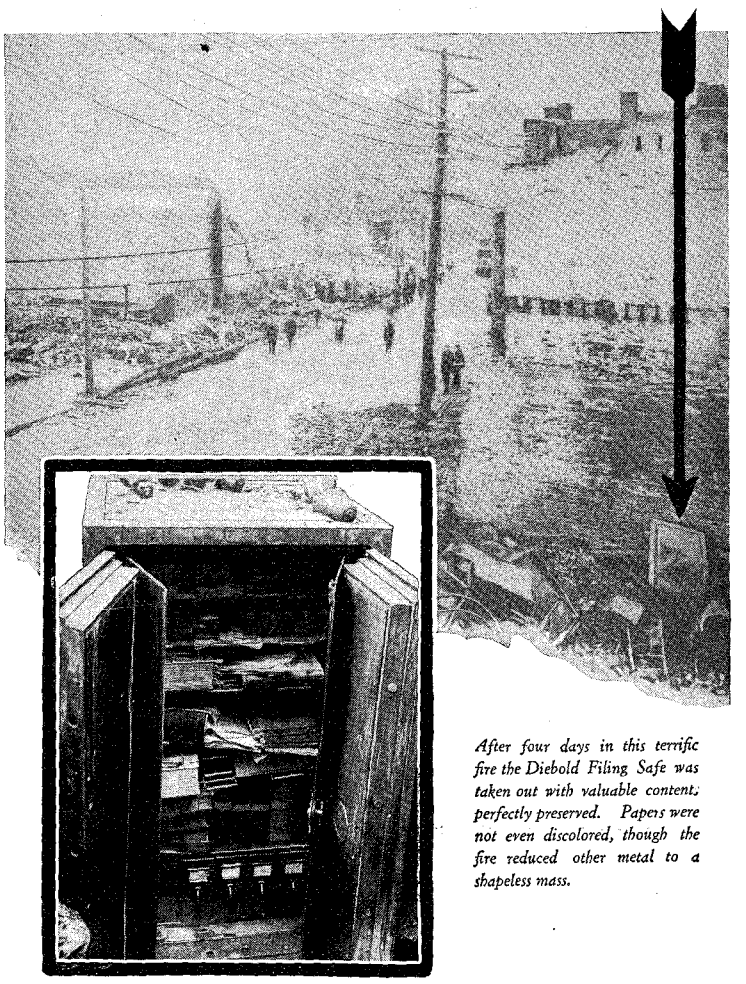
bushels. India is now importing wheat, but under ordinary weather conditions Argentina and Australia should be able to furnish the remainder of the world's probable demand. But those countries do not harvest until January. With three months to run before harvest and Argentina now needing rain, little can be said of the prospect. So that it seems that the world's wheat situation is just as acute as it was a year ago. Europe sees this, and at this time of the year, when its imports should be light, it is taking wheat from the United States at the rate of 30,000,000 bushels a month.

Our potato and rice crops, which supplement wheat, are about 20 per cent. smaller than last year, so domestic consumption of bread is not likely to be reduced. This makes certain that we, with the help of Canada, can not possibly supply more than two-thirds of the world's probable requirements of wheat. The supply for one-third the need must depend upon the southern continent. Fortunately we have a great corn crop as well as a big carry-over. Therefore, if the weather in the southern hemisphere should prove unpropitious, North America with its surplus of coarse grains can still feed the world until another harvest.

FRANCE RETIRING WARTIME PAPER CURRENCY

FRANCE is retiring and replacing with silver coins the "Chamber of Commerce paper" with which our soldiers who served in France became so familiar. This progress toward normalcy in France is reported by *Bradstreet's*, which gives the following history of the particular type of wartime currency now going out of existence:

Such "paper" was issued in 1 and 2 franc as well as 50-centime denominations, because the rise in silver at that time made the coining of the metal disadvantageous, and, furthermore, the silver coins were hoarded in France and seemed to disappear almost as soon as they were put into circulation. In view of those conditions, the country was divided into "Chamber of Commerce" zones, and paper currency was issued by the Chamber of Commerce of each zone, which usually included many towns and cities. The arrangement, however, did not work satisfactorily for a number of reasons, principally because the French people were unaccustomed to the new currency and tried to pass it along whenever possible, and to exchange it for silver coin or French bank notes. Then, too, the small change currency was printed on cheap paper and became worn out in a short time. Approximately 300,000,000 francs were issued in the small denominations indicated, and the French government, it is understood, is now retiring the issue gradually, by substituting therefor silver coins as rapidly as the mint can produce them. Possibly the entire amount will have been retired by the end of this year. The substitution will begin, it is stated, with the notes bearing the marking of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, whose bills are negotiable throughout France, and the process will be extended to the remotest provinces wherever the wartime paper is to be found. Coins to the value of 40,000,000 francs have already, according to report, been struck off for that purpose. The paper currency backed by the Bank of France will, of course, not be disturbed. It is expected



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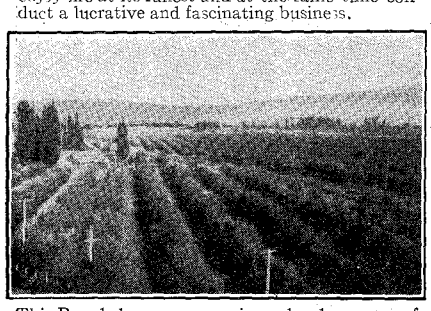
For some one with means—this Skookum RANCH

There's a wonderful ranch in the great Northwest offered for immediate sale—450 acres in one of its most famous and fertile fruit sections.

It is in a land of bracing air and inspiring scenery, near the finest of hunting and fishing; just the place for a man or woman of means who wants to enjoy life at its fullest and at the same time conduct a lucrative and fascinating business.



This Ranch has 275 acres in orchard—10,500 of the famous Skookum Apple trees just coming into full bearing, 1200 young peach trees and 9000 bearing grape vines—the model vineyard of the Northwest. There are buildings valued at $60,000 including one of the most efficient packing houses in the fruit belt, having 316 feet front on the railroad. It is within a mile of the center of a thriving town with good schools.

The orchard is in first-class shape, having had consistently good care from the time it was planted ten years ago. The manager, "one in a thousand," desires to retain an interest.

Why is it for sale? The owner is a man of advanced age. He has never seen it and is not interested in apples. The whole ranch or a part interest can be obtained on very easy terms. At the price of $250,000 for the entire ranch, it is an exceptional buy.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

that not much more than one-half of the "Chamber of Commerce paper" issued for wartime convenience will be presented for exchange, since much of it has been lost, destroyed or otherwise made irredeemable.

LETTING EMPLOYEES FIX THEIR OWN SALARIES

THE most successful employer of tomorrow, declares the editor of *Forbes*, "will be the one who can tie up most closely with his employees so that each one will feel that he or she is a real partner and directly responsible for the results achieved." An interesting means towards this end has been adopted by one organization, the name of which is not given by the writer. The head of the concern thought up a plan for fixing salaries which is said to have worked ideally and to have taken all the worry in this connection off his shoulders. He simply lets the employees fix their own salaries. It is done like this, so the New York editor informs us:

"The force is not large, so that they all know one another quite well. Once a year every employee makes out a list of the salaries he or she thinks the other employees are worth. Even the executives' salaries are fixed this way. The head of the organization takes all the lists submitted, figures out the average recommended for each employee, and that amount becomes the employee's pay for the following year. He told me the other day that he has never had any occasion to be dissatisfied with the working of this novel system. He declares that the employees can tell what one of their number is worth better than he could possibly judge.

"A curious incident happened this year," he remarked. "The salary recommended for a certain clerk was less than he had been receiving. Not one or two but practically every employee had marked down this one's pay. I sent for him, told him what had occurred, and asked what was the matter. He was quite confused for a little, but then blurted out that he probably deserved what had happened. He explained that he had been in love and had always been in a hurry to get away early. Also, his mind hadn't been as intent upon his work as it ought to have been. I asked him if he was really anxious to get married, and he said he was. I told him that if he cared to get married, I would raise his salary by a certain amount. He did get married and he is now back in his old form."

Model Youth.—A settlement worker was speaking of the relaxed moral standards that she found among the people in her district in New York—owing, she thought, to the upsetting conditions of the war period.

"One boy I knew," she said, "was recently sent to the reform school, and a neighbor was trying to console the lad's mother.

"'Yes,' said the mother, 'it is a shame. He was such a good boy, too. Everything he stole he used to bring right home to me.'"—*Youth's Companion.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

October 5.—A rear-end collision of two suburban trains in a Paris tunnel results in the death of thirty-three persons.

A strong attack by Turkish Nationalists near Afium-Karahissar has been checked by the Greeks, according to an official Greek statement.

Brazil, Belgium, China and Spain are reelected by the Assembly to the Council of the League of Nations. They are non-permanent members.

October 6.—The British Government assures representation for the Dominions at the Washington arms conference by allotting them half of the Empire's six delegates.

The Russian Soviet Government has dropt control of the schools and theaters and has turned them over to local governments, according to an announcement by M. Lunacharsky, former Minister of Education.

Dispatches from Milella, Morocco, state that the Moroccan rebels are fleeing before the Spanish troops, abandoning Xertes, Mizzian, and other places in which they had concentrated heavy reenforcements.

Professor Riccardo Zanella, leader of the Fiume People's Party, has been elected President of the new independent state of Fiume by the Constitutional Assembly, according to a dispatch from Fiume.

German and French Ministers sign an agreement whereby the German government is to deliver to France within three years, 7,000,000,000 gold marks' worth of building materials.

October 7.—The Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, meeting in Paris, adopts a resolution calling on the United States to join with the Allied Powers in plans to solve all the problems growing out of reparations and payment of the Allied debts.

Italian, British and French representatives agree to Italian mediation in the controversy between Austria and Hungary over Burgenland.

October 8.—The Russian Soviet Council of Commissars decides to create a state bank which will be authorized to make loans, afford credit facilities, develop industries, agriculture and trade, and control circulation and exchange. The bank will be capitalized at three trillion rubles.

The Irish peace delegates arrive in London.

October 9.—Eighteen people die when the Laird Line steamship *Rowan* collides with one ship and is sunk by another coming to her rescue.

Premier Briand announces in a public speech that France is ready to disarm provided she has Allied guarantees of security.

October 11.—Premier Lloyd George welcomes the Sinn Fein delegates to the London peace parley.

The British Government invites General Pershing to decorate the tomb of the British unknown warrior buried in

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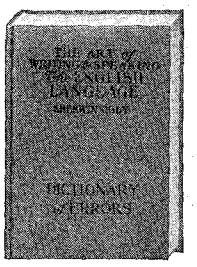

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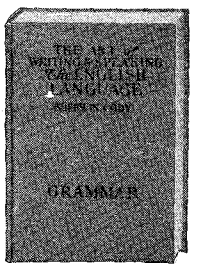
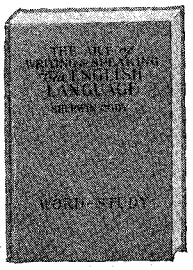
No one is free from the perplexities that constantly come up regarding the grammatical use of English. Above all others, the man who would put power into business speech or writing, should be on familiar ground in solving the questions of grammar that he is sure to meet again and again. If you would be sure of these vital points whenever they arise, keep handy a copy of this practical book, *Grammar*, for easy reference. It will answer every one of your questions in a moment.



Shall and Will
Infinitives
Idioms
Collective Nouns
Errors in Tenses
Errors in Pronouns
Parts of Speech
Etc., Etc., Etc.



Unusual Spellings
Special Accents
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Syllabication
Vowel Sounds
Consonants
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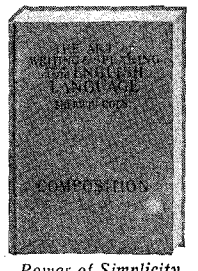
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Are Words Stumbling Blocks?

Do not their irregularities of form and use often trip you up and make you wish you could master regular and irregular words so that their spelling or pronunciation or meaning would always be clear to you? You can—if you have this reliable help *Word-Study*, to solve your many word problems. It gives you quickly and easily just the information you constantly need in turning out acceptable letters, reports, and other work. You will find it a valuable desk companion.



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Master Methods
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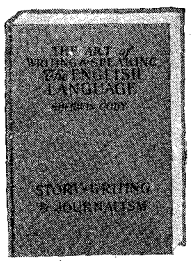
Put Power Into Your Writing

—that dynamic essential that turns a black and white printed sheet into a live-wire, result-producing representative. Do you want to put *more* of that quality into your business literature—acquire just the right style to make your work compelling? Yes! Then get this little wonder-book, *Composition*. It will show you how to develop the power of forceful expression that is so vital both in talking and in writing successful business letters, advertisements, booklets, etc.



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Booklet Writing
Book Reviews
Fictional Stories
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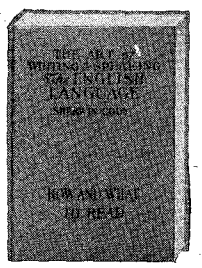
No matter how little time you have—if it's only ten minutes a day—what's the use of wasting it? You can spend it in reading that is at once entertaining, and of real, practical, business value—if you have the right guide to the right books. This little volume, *How and What to Read*, is an "open sesame" to the kind of literature that will strengthen your grip on English. Describes the advantages of different styles, authors, and kinds of literature.



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Successful writing is largely a matter of training—not alone of talent, says this convincing volume, *Story-Writing and Journalism*, and it goes on to pour out a fund of suggestion, information, and instruction that might easily mean "big money" to the man or woman who accepts and uses it. The book shows you how to produce the "stuff" that wins—whether it be an advertising booklet, a story, a newspaper report, or any other money-making composition.

MR. H. P. WARREN, Marshall Field & Co.'s Former Advertising Manager:
"Your course is rich and fine. You seem to have condensed the experience of years into a few sentences that a business man can use immediately."

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"If I am in doubt as to the proper placing of verbs, adverbs, adjectives, etc., a reference to the books decides the question. Nothing could be of more direct and practical use than this set."

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You will need *all* of these books *some* of the time and some of them you will be reaching for many times a day when you have discovered how easily they will solve your puzzles. Every man in business must have a grip on good English. By studying these six little volumes you will build this absolutely essential foundation of success.

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FREE If you remit the full price, $4.50, you will receive free the big little book, "Mend Your Speech," packed from cover to cover with hints on the correct use of words and phrases.

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I want to look over Sherwin Cody's "Art of Writing and Speaking the English Language." I enclose 50c in stamps and, if I decide to keep the books, I will send eight further monthly payments of 50c each, $4.50 in all. Otherwise I will return the books in 5 days and you are to refund the 50c paid. D 10-22-21

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Westminster Abbey with the Congressional Medal of Honor awarded by Congress.

DOMESTIC

October 5.—General Leonard Wood retires from the Army and is confirmed by the Senate in his nomination as Governor-General of the Philippines.

October 6.—The special committee appointed to inquire into the Canal Zone Government recommends to Secretary of War Weeks that open shop conditions be put into effect and that a substantial proportion of non-union men be employed in all departments at prevailing wages.

The Department of Labor reports that statistics on unemployment gathered from 1,428 firms having more than 500 employees each, and located in the 65 principal industrial centers, show that 18,050 more men were at work in September than in August. Thirty-eight cities reported increases in employment and 26 a decrease.

D. S. Swenson, of Minnesota, is nominated by President Harding to be Minister to Norway. Mr. Swenson has been Minister to Denmark and Switzerland.

October 7.—Representative Dowell, of Iowa, introduces a resolution which will compel a reduction of 25 per cent in freight rates on grain, grain products, hay, live stock, coal and cotton.

Representative Upshaw, of Georgia, introduces a resolution to investigate "each and every secret organization in the United States."

Edwin A. Shepherd, of New Jersey, is appointed Controller of the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation at an annual salary of $7,500.

October 8.—Senator Kenyon introduces a bill providing penalties for profiteering in the coal industry and another for a comprehensive regulatory law empowering the President to take over the industry in emergency.

Chancellor V. J. Stricker, of Mississippi, holds that 84 insurance companies of that State are guilty of violating the Mississippi anti-trust laws, and fines them a total of $13,000,000. The companies will appeal.

October 9.—Students of more than 100 leading universities and colleges in the Eastern States are invited by the Senior Council of Princeton to send delegates there October 26 for a conference on means to solidify young men of the nation in a movement for international limitation of armaments.

October 10.—The Senate passes the Borah bill to grant free tolls through the Panama Canal for American coastwise ships by a vote of 47 to 37.

October 11.—The President's unemployment conference suggests as a program to aid the unemployed adjustment of rail rates, early settlement of taxes and tariff, and limitation of world armament.

Robert E. Tod, of New York, is nominated by President Harding to be Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, in place of Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis, resigned.

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

The United States Steel Corporation will spend $10,000,000 this year in construction work, it being understood that this step was approved by the Finance Committee to provide work for 100,000 idle men who normally are employed by the Corporation.

Personal Liberty.—A Hyde Park orator returning home flushed with his efforts, and also from certain spirituous causes, found a mild curate seated opposite in the tram-car. "It may interest you to know," he said truculently, "that I don't believe in the existence of a 'eaven." The curate merely nodded, and went on reading his newspaper. "You don't quite realize what I'm trying to make clear. I want you to understand that I don't believe for a single, solitary moment that such a place as 'eaven exists." "All right, all right," answered the curate pleasantly, "go to hell, only don't make quite so much fuss about it."—*Tattler.*

Confiscated Hootch Eats Lining Out of Sewers

SIERRAVILLE, CAL., Sept. 20.—Prohibition authorities will be asked to pay for repairs to the city sewers. The city claims that confiscated liquors, hootch and jackass brandy, poured into the sewer by the officers, removed the lining of the sewer for a distance of 304 feet.

The liquor was disposed of in this manner by Marshal Massey and Assistant Marshal Pierce on the orders of Federal Commissioner Arnold. City officials, who happened to be examining the spot, discovered the damage.—*Los Angeles Examiner.*

The Exacting Eel.—A profiteer bought a wonderful country home and set about making it even more wonderful. One of his proposals was a fish pond which should contain eels.

"But you can't keep eels in a pond," suggested his neighbor, to whom he had confided his idea. "They have to go down to the sea every year, you know."

"Well I wont have 'em," gasped the profiteer; "I always takes the missus and the kids every year, but I ain't going to take no eels."

Criminal Carelessness.—MRS. NEWLYWED—"Oh, Jack, you left the kitchen door open and the draught has shut my cookery book, so that now I haven't the faintest idea what it is I'm cooking!"—*Le Ruy Blas (Paris.)*

The Outstanding Case.—"Bitten by Insect 27 Years Ago, Suffers Great Pain Now," says a headline. That sounds almost like the first attack of the Presidential bee upon W. J. B.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Probing His Depths.—"When did you first become acquainted with your husband?"

"The first time I asked him for money after we were married."—*London Opinion.*

Brief, but Enough.—The sting of a bee is only a thirty-second of an inch in length.

Another example of a little going a long way.—*Life.*

The Man at the Top

Health is the driving power which enabled him to arrive. It is the force which steeled his body to endurance, and quickened his mental action.

Keep this force working for you. Make it help you in your climb to success.

Do you know that health concerns conditions of the mouth, as well as conditions of the body?

Modern science emphasizes the care of both teeth and gums. Normal gums are snug to the teeth, they are firm and of the natural color that indicates a free and healthy circulation in the gum-tissue.

Gums that are not normal may indicate Pyorrhea, especially in older people.

This is a condition to watch for. Visit your dentist often for tooth and gum inspection, and as a preventive measure—use Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums is a dentifrice which if used in time and used consistently, will keep the gums firm and healthy. It will also keep the teeth white and clean; yet it is without harsh ingredients.

How to Use Forhan's

Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth *up and down*. Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan-coated brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger, instead of the brush. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes in the United States and Canada. At all druggists.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.

Forhan Company, New York
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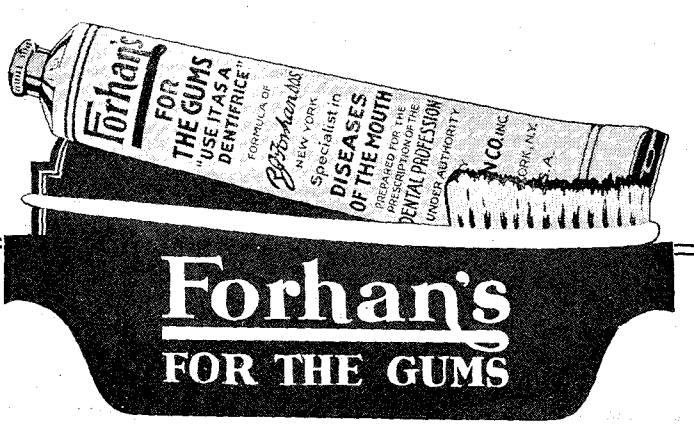

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IT'S IN THE RIGHT PLACE

A DOLLAR BILL in your own pocket is worth more to you than ten in somebody else's. That's because it is in the right place. The one conveniently located button on the

HATCH
ONE BUTTON
UNION SUIT

is likewise worth a great deal more than the row of 8 or 10 buttons on ordinary underwear. That's because it, too, is in the right place.

It closes the garment completely and simply, and gives a smooth, comfortable fit from neck to knee or ankle. It eliminates the wrinkling and binding, as when there are two edges to be pulled together. It cuts out the constant bother of keeping a whole row of buttons and buttonholes in repair. It saves time in dressing and undressing.

For this fall and winter you can get the Hatch One Button union suit in the finest combed cotton, worsted, wool, and mercerized fabrics which will be found on sale at most good stores.

If you cannot locate a store handling Hatch One Button union suits, send your size and remittance to our mill at Albany, N. Y., and you will be supplied direct, delivery free anywhere in the United States.

Men's suits—$1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00.
Boys' suits—$1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.
Misses' suits—$1.00, $2.00, $2.50.
Children's sleeping garments, (cotton or flannel only)—$1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

We shall be glad to send free on request a catalogue describing the complete line.

ONE BUTTON Hatch UNION SUIT
PATENTED JUNE 16, 1914.

FULD & HATCH KNITTING CO.
ALBANY NEW YORK

THE ▲ SPICE ▲ OF ▲ LIFE

Men of Weight and Influence.—"Success brings poise," says a magazine writer. Especially avoirdupois.—*Cleveland News.*

To-day's Optimistic Thought.—Cheer up! When all the neighbors buy autos you can get a seat in a street car.—*St. Paul News.*

The Starting Crank.—Just because a crank can start something, he thinks he is the source of the horsepower.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Always in the Way.—It's easy to meet expenses these days. You run onto them every time you turn around.—*Jackson Citizen Patriot.*

Not So Simple.—"Jack, what causes those marks on your nose?"
"Glasses."
"Glasses of what?"—*London Mail.*

Below Expectations.—"Lenine says he is disappointed in the Russian people." Probably thought they could live without eating.—*Toledo Blade.*

Information Wanted.—MISTRESS (to new maid)—"Above all things, Jane, you must be reticent."
JANE—"Yes, mum—but what is there to be reticent about?"—*The Bystander.*

Undeserved.—JIMMY (tearfully) "Father, the d-donkey kicked me!"
FATHER—"Have you been annoying it?"
JIMMY—"No. I was only t-trying to c-carve my name on it!"—*The Passing Show, London.*

Surprizing Intelligence. — Those keen Eastern business men learn something every day. A candy store operator who has been making a 300 per cent. profit says he can cut prices in half and still make a profit.—*Seattle Times.*

Scientific Proof.—One day a teacher was having a first-grade class in physiology. She asked them if they knew that there was a burning fire in the body all of the time. One little girl spoke up and said:
"Yes'm; when it is a cold day, I can see the smoke."—*The Epworth Herald.*

Purely Inspirational.—The archbishop had preached a fine sermon on the beauties of married life. Two old Irish women coming out of church were heard commenting upon his address.
"'Tis a fine sermon his reverence would be after givin' us," said Bridget.
"It is indade," replied Maggie, "and I wish I knew as little about the matter as he does."—*Tid-Bits (London).*

Pot and Kettle.—"You have such strange names for your towns," an Englishman remarked to one of his new American friends. "Weehawken, Hoboken, Poughkeepsie, and ever so many others."
"I suppose they do sound queer to English ears," said the American, thoughtfully. "Do you live in London all the time?"
"Oh no," said the unsuspicious Briton, "I spend a part of my time at Chipping Norton, and then I've a place at Pokestogg-on-the-Hike."—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Real Totterers.—"Are Rents Tottering?" inquires the LITERARY DIGEST. No, but those who are paying them are.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Too Much for Them.—"That's what I call killing two birds with one stone," said the jeweler as the couple dropt dead on hearing the price of the diamond ring.—*Sun Dial.*

Inexplicable.—Jud Tunkins says what makes him admire a mother's love and marvel at it is a photograph of himself taken at the age of eleven or twelve.—*Washington Star.*

"There's a Reason."—They laugh at the Music Box show when Florence Moore complains—"All the salesmen are so haughty this year. They're taking orders from no one."—*New York World.*

His Recipe for Luck.—FAIR ANGLER—"Mr. Rosenthall is so interesting when he is fishing."
ENTHUSIASTIC RODMAN—"Has he caught some big fish lately?"
FAIR ANGLER—"No. But he talks to the bait just like it was a pair of dice."—*The Catalina Islander.*

Still Missing.—JOHNNY—"Say, paw, I can't get these 'rithmetic examples. Teacher said somethin' 'bout findin' the great common divisor."
PAW (in disgust) — "Great Scott! Haven't they found that thing yet? Why, they were huntin' for it when I was a boy."—*The Christian Evangelist, St. Louis.*

Fashion Note.—CHLOE—"I sho' mighter knowed I gwine have bad luck if I do dat washin' on Friday."
DAPHNE—"What bad luck done come to yuh?"
CHLOE—"I sen' home dat pink silk petticoat wid de filly aidge what I was gwine keep out to wear to chu'ch on Sunday."—*Columbia (S. C.) State.*

Amenities of the Big Town.—Four immigrants at the Battery asked a taxi driver where they could get tickets to Iowa. He supplied them with subway tickets, charging them $6 each, and they did not learn they had been swindled until they were put off a train at 255th Street.
Three Japanese last week hired an open-face carriage and drove for two hours around Central Park. The driver charged them $12.50, and they paid it.
New York is certainly a wonderful city to visit—so courteous to strangers.—*New York World.*

Unforeseen Sequel.—Willie had been instructed by his father to clean up the yard, and he had promised to do so to the best of his ability.
That evening, however, when his father returned from the office and took a look at the yard, he became very angry.
"Willie," he called, "I thought I told you to clean up that yard!"
"Well, dad, I did," said Willie, virtuously. "I fired everything over the fence as soon as I could; but the kid next door threw everything back when I went downtown for mother."—*Harper's Magazine.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"M. C. B.," Toronto, Ont., Can.—"Is this sentence correct English, 'He did it without *me* knowing it,' or should you say, 'without *my* knowing it'? Please give reason for your answer."

A participle used as a noun may be preceded by the possessive case of a noun or pronoun; as, "The *man's* leaving home was a surprize"; "*His* buying the property was a mistake"; "*My* going there was necessary." This is the regular construction, and any other would ordinarily be inaccurate. In the sentence you cite, *my* is correct, "He did it without *my* knowing it."

"B. R. F.," Troutville, Va.—"Please give the meaning and pronunciation of the phrase *sine die*."

The phrase *sine die* means, "Without day; finally; as, an adjournment *sine die* (that is, without setting a day for reassembling)." The phrase is pronounced *sai'ni dai'i—ai's* as in *aisle*, *i's* as in *police*.

"R. H. M., Jr.," New York, N. Y.—"Which is correct, 'Negotiations are *under way*,' or 'Negotiations are *under weigh*'?"

"Negotiations are *under way*" is correct.

"J. E. L.," Brunswick, Ga.—"Please tell me if the following sentence is grammatically correct, 'It is I, and not Crichton, who *am* paying you your salary.'"

The sentence you cite is grammatically correct. The antecedent of the relative "who" being "I," the proper verb to use is "am." A rearrangement of this sentence shows clearly what is the antecedent of the relative—"It is I who *am* paying you your salary, and not Crichton."

"F. S. Z.," Byron, Ill.—"Kindly inform me whether there is any such word in the English language as *worsened*. I found the word used as follows: 'Mankind has been *worsened* by the war.'"

Yes. *Worsen* is defined as a verb meaning, "To make worse; to get the advantage of; also, to become worse."

"F. C. H.," Danville, Va.—"Kindly tell me if there is such a word as *onto*, and if it is ever correct to say, for instance, 'It fell *onto* the floor.'"

Onto is a word meaning "upon the top of" that is avoided by purists as colloquial or vulgar. Condemned by Phelps as a vulgarism, it is now growing in popularity. Inasmuch as its form is analogous to *into*, *unto*, *upon*, all of which are sanctioned by best usage, Phelps's condemnation is perhaps a little premature. The word has been objected to by some critics as redundant or needless. "Considered as a new word (it is in reality a revival of an old form), it conforms to the two main neoteristic canons by which the admissibility of new words is to be decided. (See Hall, *Modern English*, pp. 171, 173.) It obeys the analogy of *in to—into*. It may also be held to supply an antecedent blank, as may be shown by examples. It never should be employed where *on* is sufficient; but simple *on* after verbs of motion may be wholly ambiguous, so that *on to*, meaning 'to or toward and *on*,' may become necessary to clear up the ambiguity. 'The boy fell *on* the roof' may mean that he fell while *on* the roof, or that he fell, as from the chimney-top or some overlooking window, *to* the roof so as to be *on* it; but if we say 'The boy fell *onto* the roof,' there is no doubt that the latter is the meaning. The canons for deciding the eligibility of new words appear, therefore, to claim for *on to* the right to struggle for continued existence and general acceptance."—*Standard Dictionary*.

"J. C.," Hong-Kong, China.—The name *Beatrice* is correctly pronounced *bi'a-tris*—first *i* as in *police*, *a* as in *final*, second *i* as in *hit*.

"A. H.," Arnold, Neb.—"Please give the correct pronunciations of the words *charmeuse* and *Eton*."

The word *charmeuse* is pronounced *shar"muz'*—*sh* as in *ship*, *a* as in *art*, *u* as in *burn*; Eton, *i'ton*—*i* as in *police*, *o* as in *atom*.

The Common *Air Valved Radiator*
Always squanders Coal, yet may be only half hot or perhaps it spouts water or hammers and bangs. It is always troublesome.

The HOFFMAN *Air Valved Radiator*
Is a Coal Saver, and is always hot from end to end. A source of comfort because it is quiet and yet fully efficient. Requires no attention.

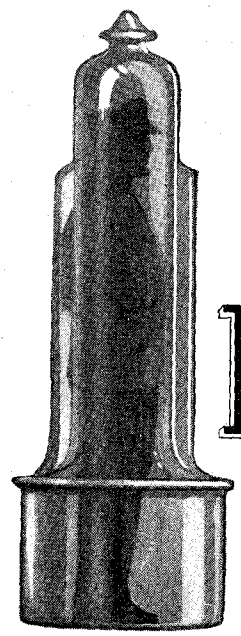
Coal costs lots of money now

HAVE you steam heat at home? Are you dreading winter with half hot or icy cold radiators, with water and steam leaking through the air valves with hammering and banging in the system—and in spite of a blazing fire, devouring coal, a house chilly and uncomfortable.

But don't blame the boiler, don't blame the steam system or the radiators, because nine times out of ten the cause of imperfect heating service is with the air valve.

If you *are* having trouble, send $2.15 to our Waterbury office for a sample valve. Test it on your worst radiator. Be satisfied. Then have your local heating contractor equip every radiator with a No. 1 Hoffman Siphon Air Valve. They prove their worth in a day and pay for themselves in coal saving and heat comfort in one winter.

This watchman guards the coal pile.



Hoffman Valves are noiseless, automatic and absolutely non-adjustable. They will vent all the cold air from the pipes and radiators and automatically close tight against the passage of steam or water.

Satisfactory service from Hoffman Valves is guaranteed in writing for Five Full Years.

"MORE HEAT FROM LESS COAL" *is a booklet that tells all about Hoffman Valves and about the waste of coal in steam heating and how this waste can be eliminated. It is yours for the asking. Write for it today.*

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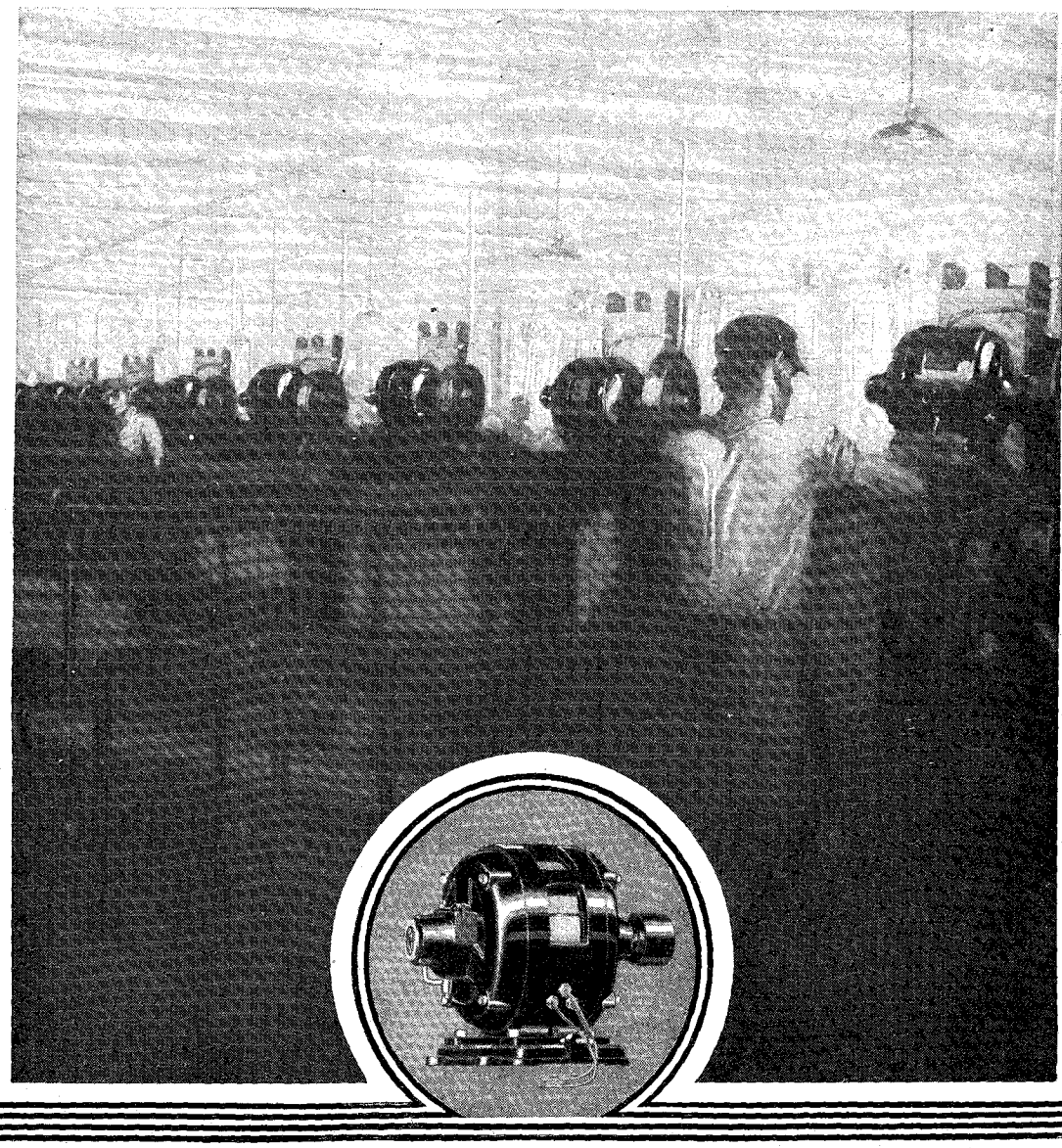

THE daily tasks performed by Robbins & Myers Motors in thousands of factories using direct motor drive attain a total of tremendous industrial importance. Commensurate with this burden of work is the reliable character of the service these motors deliver. Today, wherever machine tools, compressors, conveyors, pumps and like equipment are to be supplied with motor drive, R&M Motors enjoy respectful consideration. This attitude on the part of plant engineers has been nourished by the fine performance of R&M Motors throughout their twenty-four years of use.

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